





PERPETUAL PICTURED LOOSE-LEAF EXTENSION

FOR

HOME AND SCHOOL REFERENCE WORK



Second 1923 Supplement

COPYRIGHT 1923
PERPETUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA CORPORATION
CHICAGO

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD IN PICTURE AND STORY

The moving finger writes; and having writ,
Moves on; nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all your tears wash out a word of it.

AT intervals of six months we deliver to members of the HOME AND SCHOOL EDUCATION SOCIETY, a pictured story of significant world events. This is a service that long has been needed. Intense activity characterizes the rushing age in which we of the present generation live. Rapid changes are recorded in every field of human endeavor. No work of reference, however complete or down-to-date when published, can accommodate all the research needs of its users. Civilization is moving too swiftly.

THE PERPETUAL PICTURED LOOSE-LEAF EXTENSION solves a multitude of research problems. It is a large and ambitious undertaking to keep watch on all significant human activities. How well we are succeeding you may judge from this installment of the service.

In every region of the globe, men are busy with achievement. In laboratories they search out the hidden secrets of nature; in the deserts of Egypt or New Mexico they open up vistas of the remote past; expeditions solve the mysteries of the polar regions, or the jungles of torrid Africa; inventors master the problems of mechanics; engineers harness the lightning and the flood; diplomats, soldiers, artists and artisans throughout the world are actively laboring in the cause of civilization.

To provide a moving pictured record of this progress is the task to which our SOCIETY is dedicated. And we are not satisfied with a mere presentation of facts; it is our aim to make the record interesting as well as instructive; to furnish entertainment as well as information. Such ideals demand for their realization a vast and highly trained organization, and such an organization can be maintained only through large-volume production and distribution. The generous response with which our efforts have been rewarded, we are pleased to say, has justified our expectation of public support.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Perpetual Pictured Loose-Leaf Extension

Adrenalin. This stimulant, also known as epinephrine and suprarenine, is obtained from the suprarenal glands. (See Gland.) It is not new. Its properties have been known for fifty years and doctors have used it for twenty-five years. But it has been given much recent publicity because it became known that it is sometimes used successfully to bring life to babies born dead.

It is also used to restore circulation in persons whose heart has stopped beating because of surgical shock, electrical shock, drowning, or the effects of an anaesthetic. Its effects last only a short time. It simply helps the heart until that muscle again contracts, or beats normally and the other organs return to work.

A case is reported in which a baby born dead was brought to life three times and lived.

It used to be impossible to operate on the heart because the heart could not be allowed to stop for even an instant. Now if the heart stops, adrenalin is injected directly into its muscle tissue, and the heart is squeezed and worked in the hands to start it to contracting and relaxing and thus set up circulation of the blood.

In the less severe cases adrenalin is injected into the veins. It causes the muscular walls of these blood vessels to contract, increases the blood pressure, forces the blood into the heart and so stimulates that organ. Taken by way of the mouth adrenalin disappears from circulation so quickly that it has no effect.

It acts on the sympathetic system, the involuntary muscles, and so is used to relax patients in bronchial spasms, to relieve asthmatic paroxysms, give temporary relief in hay fever, to produce dilation of the pupil of the eye, to overcome local congestions, check local hemorrhage, to prolong and increase the action of local anaesthetics, and in small doses, to cause the blood to coagulate quickly.

Fear and anger cause excessive secretion of adrenalin, which in turn causes the muscles of the walls of the blood vessels and the heart to contract, some-

times causing the face to turn white, then flood with color. The muscles are stimulated so that we are able to do things which would be impossible without the aid of this energizer. It is another example of the wonderful checks and balances with which the human body is provided. Persons with high blood pressure should avoid excitement because intense emotion of any kind stimulates the glands which secrete adrenalin and adrenalin increases the blood pressure.

In operations on the eye, the nose, and the throat, adrenalin is used to contract the muscles of the local blood vessels and prevent excessive bleeding, resulting in what is called "bloodless surgery."

In 1901, a Japanese physician, Dr. Jokichi Takamine, of New York, and Dr. John Jacob Abel, pharmacologist at Johns Hopkins University, each discovered adrenalin at about the same time. Isolated crystals of the secretion were secured which could be experimented with and their effects studied.

At first all adrenalin was extracted from the suprarenal glands of sheep and oxen. Later, chemists learned to manufacture it synthetically; that is, by putting together the chemicals of which it is composed.

Adrenalin will not cause even a sound heart to beat, if that organ has been stopped so long that chemical changes have taken place in the tissues.

Airship. Stimulated by the completion and successful trial of the navy dirigible ZR-1, public interest in the ZR-3, building in Germany for the United States government, is increasing. The new ship is a Zeppelin, but its construction has been supervised by naval aviation experts.

The ZR-3 will be larger than the American built ZR-1. The length will be 985 feet, and the greatest diameter 131 feet. It will be driven by five 400 horsepower motors and will develop 80 miles an hour.

The new dirigible will thus be the largest in service in any country, putting the ZR-1 in second place. It comes to

AIRSHIPS

the United States as a part of the German reparations, and will be a commercial carrier, mounting no armament. An American crew will fly it across the Atlantic from the shores of Lake Constance, where it is building.

The first American made dirigible, the ZR-1, made a short but successful trial flight on September 4, 1923, at Lakehurst, New Jersey, where it was built.

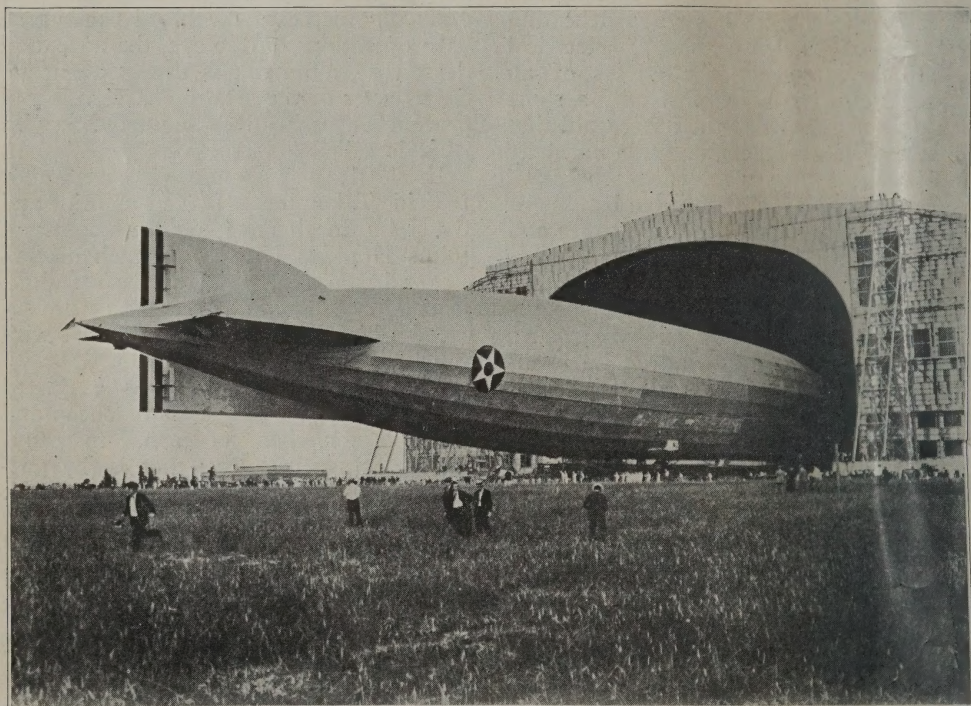
On September 11, the ship was taken on a twelve-hour flight. After leaving

AIRSHIPS

On the bow of the ship the spectators saw the insignia ZR-1, and on the sides, UNITED STATES NAVY. The six power cars looked diminutive below the huge gas bag, and the crew could not be seen.

The ship turned away toward New Jersey, passing over New Brunswick, Newark, and Camden, and over Philadelphia, before returning to its berth.

Beginning October 1, a still greater flight was made, and the entire middle west was thrown into excitement. Start-



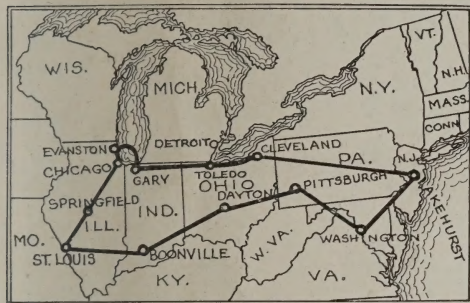
ZR-1, first American-made dirigible.

the hangar it was turned toward New York City. People in the downtown district were notified of its approach by the steady drone of the powerful motors. Looking up, they saw the graceful, silver giant dip downward toward the roofs of the tallest buildings. The roofs of high office buildings were crowded and traffic halted as the largest city in the Union paused to watch the evolutions of America's largest air sailer.

ing from Lakehurst on the morning of October 1, the ship was piloted westward over the middle states to St. Louis, where it landed. The following day it sailed north to Chicago, wheeled over the city, and began the homeward journey along the lake shore.

The ZR-1 follows in the essentials the lines of the Zeppelins used by the Germans during the war, from plans taken in the war and others copied from the

Zeppelins turned over to the Allies under the reparations agreement. But it embodies many post-war refinements worked out by English and American engineers. One German, Captain Antone Heine, of the Zeppelin plant, worked with the Americans as a consulting engineer. He praised the skill of the naval experts in building the ship and handling it in flight.



ROUTE OF THE ZR-1

From Lakehurst, N. J., to Chicago and return.
Round trip, 2,000 miles.

The ZR-1 is 680 feet long, weighs 76,000 pounds, has a gross lift of 100,000 pounds, and has a cruising range of 5,000 miles. The framework is of duralumin, a light, strong aluminum alloy. It is inflated with helium, an inert, non-explosive gas discovered abroad and developed in the United States.

Each of the six power cars carries a 300-horsepower motor driving an eighteen-foot propeller. The motors have been turned up until they develop 21,000 horsepower. The potential speed of the ship is 75 miles an hour.

The forward car carries the steering and control mechanism. The fuel, gasoline, is contained in 48 tanks of 131 gallons capacity each. They are hung along the keel in such a manner that they can be released and dropped to the ground, one at a time or all at the same time, if the necessity arises.

The government has planned a flight to the North Pole, a trip that will require only four days for completion.

Alaska. President Harding's visit to Alaska in the summer of 1923 was for the purpose of studying at close range the pressing problems of that territory.

It was the first visit of a President to this little known country. During this trip also, a president of the United States for the first time, visited Canada while in office.

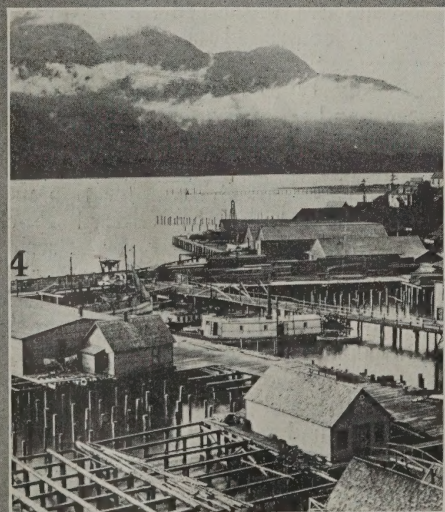
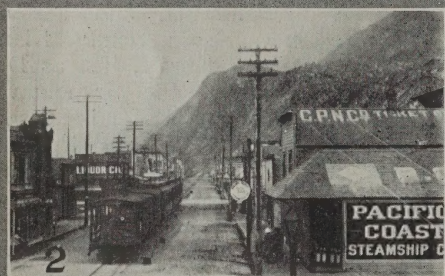
President Harding was accompanied by the secretaries of the government departments which deal with Alaskan affairs, who also wished to study conditions at first hand. Recent depression due to the war was found to be less than that in most countries. Although the population of Alaska has decreased in the last five years, the number of homes, families, and children has increased. Present government restrictions are not too severe but are necessary to the conservation and development of Alaska, as a land of opportunity for homebuilders and a permanent citizenship.

Alaska is in the same latitude as the Scandinavian peninsula, and has far greater resources. Its agricultural lands will feed its people amply, just as Denmark, Finland, and the Scandinavian peninsula grow their own food and some for export. Grass lands support unnumbered herds of reindeer, and big game; and fur-bearing animals are numerous. Besides farm lands, Alaska's natural resources include mineral deposits, forests, and fisheries.

Syndicates, organized for private gain, formerly controlled much of the most desirable regions. Instead of developing the property to get the most value for society and posterity, they would take the most immediate profit, careless if the rest were wasted.

As a result of the conservation measures recommended by Gifford Pinchot and strongly supported by President Roosevelt, in 1909, all coal, timber, and oil lands in Alaska—which meant 99 per cent of the territory—were withdrawn from public entry and made a national reserve.

The national wealth was saved, but provision had not been made for its best development. The mining properties were administered by the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior. Agricultural measures by a bureau in the Department of Agriculture, coast surveys



ALASKA. (1) Scene on Government Railway at Baird Canyon. (2) This is Broadway in Skagway. (3) Natives of Far North regions. (4) Juneau. (5) Ketchikan.



ALASKA. Top: President Harding and party at Sitka. Bottom: At Cordova, viewing Child's Glacier.

by the Department of Commerce, and so on. Nine different bureaus, and numerous subdivisions which did not confer with one another, prevented systematic, intelligent, economic conduct of Alaskan affairs.

Conflicting regulations, delays, and restrictions proved such a handicap that capital went elsewhere for investment. Without mines and lumbering there was no market for food products, consequently no reason for producing them. Everything stood still.

Continued agitation led to the removal of some of the restrictions, and government representatives became more friendly to business enterprises. But outcry against the conservative measures as hindering development continued. It was contended that Alaska was so far north that it could never become a country of homes and hence it was useless to consider the territory in that light. Few people were acquainted with real conditions in the peninsula and it was difficult to know what was to the best interest of everybody.

The visit of government officials gave authentic information on which to base future policies, besides encouraging the Alaskans and assuring them that their affairs and needs will receive intelligent consideration.

In the meantime, the accomplishments of the past few years may be noted. Five agricultural experiment stations work constantly to discover and develop grains, forage plants, fruits, vegetables, and live stock, best adapted to Alaskan conditions. The Alaskan Agricultural College and School of Mines were opened in 1922.

Herds of reindeer and of reindeer crossed with caribou already supply large quantities of meat for export. Fur-farming is being developed. Protection given to seals has permitted the growth of herds of these animals. More economical methods of mining have been adopted. Foresters save the timber lands from destructive cutting and aid in the utilization of forest products. Alaska can furnish the wood pulp needed to fill the growing demand of our paper industry. Ten field parties of the United

States Geological Survey are continually at work mapping out the geologic, topographic, coast, and geodetic features, and making detailed surveys of the shore line. New lighthouses, and cable and telegraph lines have been built, and harbor improvements are under way. An Alaskan Fisheries Reservation has been established extending east from the Aleutian islands. Permits are issued under safeguards for the preservation of the industry.

Allen, Florence E. (1884-). The first woman of this country to sit as a judge in one of our State Supreme Courts, and it is Ohio that has conferred upon Miss Allen the highest judiciary honor it can give. She was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, where her father was a teacher of languages in a Congregational school. After graduating from Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, she studied law and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1914. While studying at the New York University Law School she was a legal investigator for the New York League for the Protection of Immigrants. She also gave a course of lectures on music at the night schools conducted by the New York Board of Education. For a year she studied at the law school of the University of Chicago.

Miss Allen practised law at Cleveland until 1919, when she became Assistant County Prosecutor. In 1920 she was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Cleveland by the greatest vote ever given a candidate for that office. She led the entire judicial ticket of ten candidates, and became the first woman to sit in a court of general jurisdiction. In 1922 she was elected to the Ohio Supreme Court. With two Supreme Court judges to be chosen, and with five candidates in the running—four being men supported by political parties—she stood second in the number of votes received, and was elected by a majority of almost 50,000 over the candidate who stood third. Those who know Judge Allen intimately agree that not only in appearance and manner but in her thought, speech and action, the most impressive thing about her is her simplicity and unaffected naturalness. One of her friends thus describes

her: "She has dignity without self-consciousness. She says what she thinks; but you always know that she has thought before she speaks."

Amhurst College. The Liberal Press of the United States is almost unanimous in its decision that Amhurst College was once a liberal institution and a credit to educational America, but that its liberalism vanished with the forced resignation of President Alexander Meikeljohn, on June 20, 1923. Conservatives, on the other hand, defend the board of trustees that caused the resignation.

"Arbitrary" and "inconsiderate" were two of several rather vague charges brought against Dr. Meikeljohn. It was hinted that he personally spent more money than he should have, and thus embarrassed the institution. In matters of religion he was considered not as orthodox as one in his influential position should have been.

Several professors resigned with the President as a protest against the action of the board. And on June 30, Commencement Day at Amherst, twelve seniors and one graduate student evinced their disapproval of the trustees by refusing their diplomas.

Anderson, Sherwood (1876-). American novelist, born at Camden, Ohio. He was educated at the public schools and worked for some years as a laborer. He fought in the Spanish-American War, and for a time was identified with an advertising company in Chicago, in which city he has been lionized. In that city or nearby, at Palos Park, he spends most of his time. Since his winning of the \$2,000 *Dial* prize for his distinguished services to American fiction, he has become a popular literary figure in America. He began to write late in life, to keep himself, so he says, from "going crazy." Writing was a relief from the strain of years of bitter experience and trying hours in commercial competition. He writes from an inner necessity, and has faith in his work and its ultimate value. His first work, *Windy McPherson's Son*, appeared in 1916. This was followed the next year by *Winesburg, Ohio* and *Mid-American Chants*, a book

of poems. His other works are: *Marching Men*, *Poor White*, *The Triumph of the Egg* and *Many Marriages*.

Ashurst, Henry F. (1875-). Senator (Democrat) from Arizona. He was born at Winnemucca, Nev. He began the practice of law at Williams, Ariz., in 1897, and served as a member of the Arizona legislature in 1897, 1899, and 1903. In 1899 he was speaker, and it is said he was the youngest man to hold such a position in the United States. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1908. From 1905 to 1908 he was district attorney of Coconino Co., and has been U. S. Senator from Arizona for two terms, from 1911 to 1917, and 1917 to 1923.

Atherton, Gertrude (1857-), popular American novelist. She was born at San Francisco and was educated at private schools and under private teachers. Much of her time she has spent abroad. She is one of the outstanding contemporary literary personalities, and she has a long line of brilliant achievements to her credit. Her characters seem like living people who emerge from type and talk and act like real men and women of our day. Her notable novels include: *Black Oxen*, *Sleeping Fires*, *Sister-in-Law*, *The Avalanche*, *The White Morning*, *Tower of Ivory*, *Mrs. Belfame*, *The Californians*, and *The Living Present*. Other works include: *California—An Intimate History* and *Before the Gringo Came*.

Aviation. Flying chiefly in the interest of a twenty-eight hour transcontinental United States aerial mail service, Lieutenant Oakley G. Kelly and John A. Macready of the United States Army made a non-stop flight from Hempstead, New York, to San Diego, California, on May 3-4, 1923. The time elapsed was 26 hours and 50 minutes.

The flyers used a four-ton United States Army monoplane, carrying enough fuel to drive the plane about 3,000 miles at an average speed of 100 miles an hour. The distance was 2,600 miles; average speed, 100 miles an hour.

As an achievement this feat is compar-

AVIATION

able only to the flight of Alcock and Brown across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland.

On the long flight the Army men achieved not only the first object of the flight—to prove the practicability of a twenty-eight hour aerial mail service; they also established a long distance non-stop record and a record of human skill and endurance, and insured the future of commercial aviation.

The aerial mail service has become,

AVIATION

since the flight, a more efficient organization than it was before. It is more regular, and the flight-time has been appreciably decreased.

From Hempstead, the flyers followed a course that included the cities of Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City and Reno. They came to earth at Rockwell Field weary but happy, safe in possession of an enviable record.



Lieutenants Oakley Kelly and John A. Macready, just after their remarkable non-stop flight.

Bacon, Frank (1864-1922). Most beloved American character actor since the days of Joe Jefferson. He created the role of *Lightnin'*, in the drama of that name, and played the part 2000 times in four years. He was known as a man who achieved the fullest measure of success late in life. He was born at Marysville, Calif., and was educated at the public schools of San Jose. He made his theatrical debut at San Francisco, and appeared in numerous plays covering a great number of years, the foremost being *Alabama*, *Pudd'n Head Wilson*, *Me and Grant*, *Cinderella Man*, and *The Fortune Hunter*. But the play with which his name always will be linked is *Lightnin'*, which he and Winchell Smith wrote, and in which he so endeared himself to the American theatrical public. It was first produced at the Gaiety Theatre, New York City, August 26, 1918, and was played continuously for three years. In Chicago, where it was being presented at the time of Mr. Bacon's death, it had had a continuous run of over a year being witnessed by large and appreciative audiences.

Bagley, William Chandler (1874-). Noted American educator. He was born in Detroit, and was educated at the Michigan Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin, and at Cornell. For a number of years he taught at various public and normal schools, at the University of Illinois, and at Columbia University. He is at present a member of Teachers' College, Columbia. During the World War he was a member of the Committee on Public Information and edited *National School Service*. He is the author of numerous books on educational subjects, including *Classroom Management*, *Craftsmanship in Teaching*, *Educational Values*, and *School Discipline*. With C. A. Beard he wrote *A First Book in American History* and *A History of the American People*; with S. S. Colvin, *Human Behavior*; and with W. S. Learned, *The Preparation of Teachers*. He is past president of the National Society for the Study of Education and a member of the National Education Association.

Baldwin, Stanley (1868-). Succeeded Bonar Law as Prime Minister of Great Britain in May, 1923.

His business ability led to his selection as secretary to Bonar Law, and because of useful work in that position he was made Financial Secretary to the Treasurer, and President of the Board of Trade, which gave him a seat in the cabinet. President of the Board of Trade corresponds to that of our Secretary of Commerce, and Baldwin has been called the Hoover of England. As Financial Secretary, he handled the current budget, so as to reduce income and other taxes, and yet showed a surplus of £500,000,000. Naturally, this made him popular. He has a reputation of kindness, common sense and common honesty, and a real desire to secure better conditions at home, and friendly relations abroad.

Mr. Baldwin was responsible for the downfall of the Lloyd George government. In a vigorous speech, he declined to work longer as a member of the coalition. He believed strong measures were necessary and that the government should take a definite stand.

Mr. Baldwin is of English-Scotch descent, the grandson of a Methodist minister, a first cousin of Rudyard Kipling, and a nephew of Lady Burne-Jones. Three of his four daughters are married, one of his two sons is a Socialist, but on most friendly terms with his father. Disappointed because he could not himself get into the army during the World War, Mr. Baldwin had his private fortune assessed and gave one-fourth of it to the government.

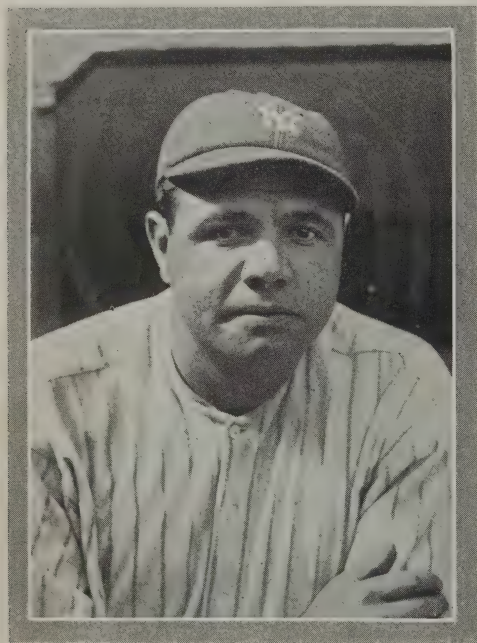
He studied at Harrow, and is a graduate of Cambridge. Altho a capitalist, he insists on fair play for the workmen, and has their confidence. He is the leading steel magnate of Great Britain.

Baseball. Babe Ruth was selected as the most valuable player in the American League by a committee of eight prominent baseball writers in September, 1923, and awarded the American League trophy. The committee, appointed by Ban Johnson, president of the American League, was composed of the following men: J. C. O'Leary, Boston;

BASEBALL

Harry Neily, Chicago; H. P. Edwards, Cleveland; H. C. Salsinger, Detroit; W. B. Hanna, New York; J. C. Isaminger, Philadelphia; J. E. Wray, St. Louis; Denman Thompson, Washington.

Each of the committeemen selected the best players on each team, ranging them on ballots so arranged that first place counted eight points. Ruth scored high with a full 64 points.



BABE RUTH
Most valuable ball player.

Ruth was asked, after the award, to offer advice to aspiring young players. He suggested nine rules thus:

1. No matter how terrible you slump—keep on trying.
2. Don't forget cheers can quickly change to jeers.
3. Don't play for a selfish batting average.
4. Don't forget one man can't win in any game.
5. Don't lose your temper.
6. Don't refuse advice or object to criticism.
7. Don't think about the past—and don't kid yourself about the future.
8. Don't be a poor loser.
9. Don't quit trying till you win—and after you win, keep on trying.

BELLOC

Ruth's name will be inscribed on the 1923 tablet of the monument to be erected by the American League in Potomac Park, Washington, and presented to the United States government as a memorial to America's greatest baseball players.

Belleau Memorial. When, during the World War, the allied armies were at the point of disaster, the American marines turned the German advance at Belleau Wood. In recognition of the valor of this American fighting body, the French government renamed Belleau Wood, calling it the Wood of the American Marines. At Chateau Thierry the Third (Marne) Division of the United States army won from the Germans one of the hardest fought battles of the war, and the French have honored the Americans who fought here by erecting a monument in the form of two handsome granite columns.

This monument was unveiled, with befittingly simple ceremonies, on July 15, 1923. Few Americans were present, and almost all the speeches were made in French. The dedicatory tablets are also in French.

Belloc, Hilaire (1870-). English writer and thinker of extraordinary gifts who, with Chesterton and Shaw, has been named as one of the three cleverest men in London of our day. He made a lecture tour of the United States in 1922. He was born at La Celle, near Paris, the son of a well-known French barrister, and was educated in England, graduating with honors from Balliol College, Oxford, in 1892. On leaving school he served as a driver in the 8th Regiment of French Artillery at Toul Meurthe-et-Moselle. After entering the literary field he achieved immediate success as a newspaper and magazine writer. For a time he contributed to the London *Speaker*, and later founded his own paper, the *New Witness*. He served two terms in Parliament, but refused to accept a third because, as he said, he was "weary of the party system and could better attack it from without than from within the House."

Those who dislike his personality and disagree with his political, economic, and

religious viewpoints, generally concede his literary style. At his best he displays a magnificence of diction, a sense of the august and of the ironic, surpassed by few living writers. He believes that today civilization is confronted with three perils: the unrest in Islam; the quarrels between classes, Russia being the country in which these quarrels have reached their most critical stage; and the decay of dogmatic religion. He is convinced that religion and the culture that goes with it are stabilizing forces of great power, without which civilization must collapse.

His works include *On*, a volume of essays; *Europe and the Faith*, *General Sketch of European War, First and Second Phases*; *The House of Commons and Monarchy*, *The Service State*, *The Jews*, *The Mercy of Allah*, *The Path to Rome*, *The Free Press* and *Last Days of the French Monarchy*.

Belmont, Alva E. Smith. (Mrs. O. H. P.). Leader of the Woman's Party Movement, philanthropist, and social worker. Alva E. Smith, descendant of a famous Southern family, married to O. H. P. Belmont, wealthy New York banker, was for many years prominent in New York society. Lately she has devoted more and more of her time to the cause of woman suffrage, the abolition of child labor, better and more sanitary conditions for working women, and the establishment of hospitals and children's homes.

Mrs. Belmont founded and is president of the Political Equality Association. In 1915 she organized the Woman Voters' Convention, composed of delegates from the twelve states in which women then had the same voting rights as men. They met in San Francisco in September, and in Washington in December of the same year. She gave a house and grounds in Washington, D. C., valued at \$100,000 for the headquarters of the Woman's Party.

Some women suffrage leaders hold that women are people—one half of the race—and as such should unite with the better element in the existing political parties to bring about desired reforms. Another group, of which Mrs. Belmont is leader,

believe that a separate organization is necessary. They say that the theory that women are intellectually inferior to men and should help further men's work, while men are supposed to protect and shield them, has been accepted too long to be corrected except by special efforts which can be effective only through a separate organization established for that purpose.

In support of this view, Mrs. Belmont and her co-workers point to the record of the two parties since the 19th Amendment was adopted. They hold that although women have the right of suffrage, they are still subordinate to men before the law, in government, educational opportunities, the church, professions, industries and home; that they are handicapped by legal and social disabilities and customs which have been accepted for centuries. Special legislation is needed to remove these and special effort must be put forth to secure this legislation.

The platform of the Woman's Party enumerates twenty-nine items to be worked for, among which are:

The right of married women to control their own property and earnings.

The right of women to attend any school supported by public funds.

To hold any office at home or abroad.

To enter any occupation.

To equal pay for equal work.

To fair property and contract laws.

To retain their own name after marriage; in brief, in every way to be equal in rights as they have always been in responsibilities and obligations.

An unofficial congress of members of the Woman's Party meets at Washington in December when Congress meets. They occupy a building opposite the Capitol and discuss the subjects which come before the Federal Congress.

Bok, Edward William (1863-). American editor, creator of the American Peace Award, offering \$100,000 to the author of the best practical plan by which the United States may co-operate with the other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world. As the plan selected by the jury may be a composite one, in addition to the main award of \$100,000, second, third, fourth, and

fifth awards of \$5,000 each are to be given for any plans or portions of plans used by the Jury of Award in a composite plan.

Mr. Bok was born at Helder, Netherlands, and was brought to the United States at the age of six. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1907 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Pope Pius. When nineteen years of age he edited the *Brooklyn Magazine*, and conducted the *Bok Syndicate Press* from 1886-1891. From 1889 to 1919 he was editor-in-chief of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. In 1920 he retired from business and professional activities, at which time he was in the full flush of intellectual and physical vigor, which action caused much comment. He believes that the average American sticks too long at his job; that it is wrong to remain in business until one drops in the harness, and that the younger executives have a right to the opportunity which the older man's job affords. He thinks there should be a healthy exodus from the ranks of successful business and professional men each year, provided the retired men use their new leisure wisely and with a sense of social responsibility. They should retire to do unpaid "public work"—hard work in civic and other public movements. Mr. Bok is the author of several books, foremost being *The Americanization of Edward Bok*, *The Young Man in Business*, *Why I Believe in Poverty*, and *Successward*.

Borah, William Edgar (1865-). Senator from Idaho. Among republican senators he is one of the "irreconcilables" who voted against the League of Nations and the Four Power Treaty. He was born at Fairchild, Ill., and studied at Enfield, Ill., Academy and the University of Kansas. Since his admission to the

bar in 1890 he has practised at Lyons, Kan., and Boise, Idaho. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. Senate in 1902, but was elected in 1907 and again in 1913 and 1919. He opposed the nomination of President Taft at the time of the split in the Republican party in 1912, but refused to bolt and follow Roosevelt, although in sympathy with his policies. The following year he vigorously opposed Secretary Bryan's proposal to establish a U. S. protectorate over Nicaragua. He favored woman suffrage, and is for the independence of the Philippines. He is opposed to foreign alliances on the ground that they tend toward internationalism. He is opposed to large armies and navies. He believes that any arrangement made by the United States looking for the cancellation of the debts owed by Europe should be part of an agreement for the general financial and military reorganization of Europe.

Business Conditions. The American farmer seems fairly able to buy what he needs, judging from the operations of mail order houses. August sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. were \$8,425,433, an increase of 51.73 per cent over August, last year, and also a gain of 12.46 per cent over July this year. Sales for the eight months ended with August, 1923, totaled \$80,354,361, an increase of 53.16 per cent over the corresponding period last year. In fact, the company is doing the largest business in its history, sales in 1923 running nearly \$6,000,000 above the same period in 1920, which was the previous high mark.

With improving trade conditions there has been a stiffening of commodity prices. Dun's list of wholesale quotations shows a decided narrowing in the excess of declines.

Cather, Willa Sibert (1876-). American author, whose *One of Ours* was awarded the 1922 Pulitzer prize for the American novel most representative of the highest standard of American manners and manhood published that year. She was born at Winchester, Va. When she was nine years of age her parents moved to a ranch in Nebraska, where, riding about on her pony, she collected much of the material which she later incorporated into her novels. After her graduation from the University of Nebraska she joined the staff of the Pittsburgh *Daily Leader*, which work she later abandoned to take up teaching. After the publication of her first two books—one of poems, the other of short stories—she became managing editor of *McClure's* (1906-1912). She now devotes her entire time to the writing of novels and short stories. Her friendship with Sarah Orne Jewett, to whom she dedicated her novel, *O Pioneers!*, has had a strong influence upon her work. She lives during the greater part of the year in an apartment in Greenwich Village, New York City. *My Antonia* and *The Song of the Lark* (two novels), and a volume of short stories, *Youth and the Bright Medusa*, place her in the front rank of contemporary American novelists. *A Lost Lady*, her latest novel, unfolds the story of the Old West. It is a romance of the railroad aristocracy that grew up when the great transcontinental lines were being built across the plains.

Cecil, Lord (Edgar Algernon) Robert (1864-). English statesman and lawyer, third son of the 3rd Marquis of Salisbury. At the Paris Peace Conference, in 1919, he was influential in casting the League of Nations into practical shape. With the traditions of his family, he is one of the last men who would have been expected to make his mark at a diplomatic gathering which signalized the passing of the old order of government in Europe, as the Cecils heretofore have stood for all that is feudal and reactionary. His tact, courage, humanity, and scrupulous sense of justice made a deep impression in his country.

He was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford. From 1886 to 1888 he obtained political experience as one of his father's private secretaries. But he determined to approach an active political career by way of the bar and was called by the Inner Temple in 1887, where he was very successful. He entered Parliament in 1906 as Conservative member for East Marlebone and since that time has figured prominently in English public affairs. His rise has been quite unsensational, as he made his way slowly and steadily. He retired from Marlebone in 1910, owing to the strong opposition of the tariff reformers. In 1912 he returned to Parliament as member for the Hitchin division of Herts, and was active in his opposition to schemes of socialism and disestablishment. He was a leading advocate of woman suffrage. Ultimately, after the women had been granted the suffrage under the Reform Act of 1918, he carried a resolution to permit women to sit in Parliament.

At the outbreak of the World War he was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the first Coalition Ministry, and in 1916 was appointed Minister of Blockade. The labors of the Foreign Office becoming so arduous, he was relieved of the duties of the Ministry of Blockade in 1918, and became Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, retaining that important post through the negotiations which eventually resulted in the Armistice. He resigned on the eve of the General Election. Though out of office, he went to Paris to help fashion the League of Nations. In 1920 he attended the first assembly of the League at Geneva as the representative of South Africa at the request of General Smuts. He steadily drifted into opposition, being further alienated by the Coalition Ministry's gigantic budgets and the policy of reprisals in Ireland. In 1921 he took his seat on the opposition front bench. He is the author of *Principles of Commercial Law* and *Our National Church*.

Chester Concession. An official charter or grant by the Turkish government

CHILD HEALTH

to Arthur Tremaine Chester (son of Admiral Chester) and K. E. Clayton Kennedy, representatives of an American company, signed at Angora, April 30, 1923, by the Turkish Minister of Public Works on behalf of his government. In substance this now historic grant which has been the cause of much international controversy, provides for the construction of more than 1000 miles of railways in Asia Minor, and for the development of the Mosul Oil region. The duration is ninety-nine years. The origin of the Chester Grant goes back to the administration of President Roosevelt, by whom negotiations for the concession were initiated. In 1908 Rear-Admiral Colby M. Chester, now retired, was sent to Turkey to secure for the United States certain priority rights for the Turkish oil region. The British, French and Russian interests opposed the grants on the ground that they had received earlier promises of concessions. Though the Chester Concession had the approval of the former Sultan's government, its final execution was interrupted by the course of political events and finally by the World War. Further interruptions were due to the rise of a new government in Turkey—the Angora régime headed by Mustapha Kamal Pasha, and by the Greco-Turkish War. Negotiations for confirmation of the Concession to the Ottoman American Development Company, as Admiral Chester's undertaking is called, were resumed within the last few months. Three lines of railroad are to be built as follows:

(A) A line leaving Sivas and passing through Karpout, Erghna, Dearbekir and Bitlis, to end at Van.

(B) A line leaving environs of Karpout to Youmourtalik, traversing the valley of Djeihoun.

(C) A line beginning at a point to be determined from the first road and passing through Mosul and Kerkut, ending at Suleymanie. [See map of Asia Minor.]

Child's Book Shelf. [See Page 69.]

Child Health. Interest in the physical welfare of children is now world-wide. Infant sickness and death have

CHILD HEALTH

been enormously reduced in the last ten years. The movement has reached from the United States to India and from Spain to New Zealand. A survey of the various nations that have made noteworthy progress in the care of babies is presented herewith:

UNITED STATES. The infant death rate here is, in comparison with several other of the world's great nations, regrettably high. But even though the country's population is steadily increasing, naturally and through immigration, the mortality rate is decreasing.

Since the enactment in 1921 of the Sheppard-Towner Act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, the Federal Government has been co-operating with the State governments to save the lives of mothers and babies. The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor administers the Federal law; the child welfare departments of the State health agencies administer the State laws.

There is apparently a growing sentiment in favor of physical examinations for all who intend to be married.

AMONG NEGROES. From 1911 to 1922 the conditions of life among American Negro children improved almost 100 per cent. The 1911 mortality rate among children under 15 was 10.1 in each 1,000 born. The comparative rate for 1922 was 5.3. In the United States registration area the general death rate decreased 12.5 per cent between 1911 and 1922, but is still 60 per cent higher than the death rate for whites.

CENSUS FIGURES. In 1922 the states of Illinois, Wyoming and Montana were admitted to the United States registration area. Each of these has an infant mortality rate under 78; but the lowest rate in the area is found in Minnesota—57.9. Delaware was highest with 100.

Bureau of Census statistics show a decline in the infant death rate from 99.9 in a thousand in 1915, to 75.6 in 1921.

Infant mortality studies made by the Federal Children's Bureau proved that the problem was closely related to housing conditions, wages, outside employment of expectant mothers and artificial feeding.

CHILD HEALTH

SPAIN. A recent official decree provided for the foundation in Madrid of a National School of Child Culture. The institution will conduct courses of training in the care of infants and young children, and serve as headquarters for all workers in the child welfare field, experimental and clinical, and as a clearing house for statistical information on the subject. It is regulated and supported by the Superior Council of Infant Protection.

AUSTRIA. Vienna was the first Austrian city to establish, as a branch of the Department of Health, a bureau for giving to persons intending marriage examinations and advice. Following the lead of Vienna the city of Graz recently created such a bureau.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. Under the Sickness Insurance Act provision is made for the payment to women, for six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth, of a sum equivalent to the sickness benefit payable under the act, provided they receive no wages during this period. A special bill provides absence from work for a like period.

FRANCE. As might be expected in a country that lost hundreds of thousands of its most vigorous men in the World War, the French birth rate has declined, and the surplus of births over deaths is slight. During the last six months of 1921, births exceeded deaths by 77,851; for the same period in 1922 the surplus was only 9,045. The number of marriages has also decreased. Suggested remedies are: Increase in taxation for bachelors and childless families; state and municipal premiums for large families; increased incomes for the parents of large families; construction of cheap dwellings; double suffrage for the fathers of four or more children; extension of suffrage to mothers of four or more children. Thirty departments are already paying premiums for large families. France has not lagged in working for the welfare of mothers and infants.

NEW ZEALAND. One of the smallest and newest countries of the world, New Zealand, has the lowest infant mortality rate. The rate is 45 of every 1,000 chil-

CHILDREN'S WEIGHT

dren born. Favorable conditions of climate and soil are in part accountable for this. But the State's policy of extending all possible aid to mothers and children is a large factor. The Plunkett Nurses, an organization founded by the wife of a former Governor-General, is the body through which the State functions. Chiefly due to the efforts of the members of this organization, this little country is a bright example to the civilized world.

INDIA. For many years the legal age of consent for women in India has been 12 years. The result has been a frightful maternal death rate and a race of undernourished, unhealthy children. To combat this evil, a bill proposing to raise the age of consent to 14 years was introduced in the Indian Legislature in 1922. Indian medical experts are of the opinion that raising the age of consent is the only possible first step toward cutting down the death rate.

Children's Weight. What should be the weight of school children of different ages and heights. Tables have been prepared on the basis of measurements of about 130,000 school children in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Massachusetts and Iowa. With the exception of measurements made in Iowa City, the measurements were chiefly made in large cities or their suburbs.

The measurements were made by Doctors Baldwin and Wood, who say that yearly growth in height and weight is much more important than height and weight at any given age. Children grow at different rates at different ages. Therefore, the age of the child must be taken into consideration in judging of the significance of its rate of growth. Tall children start the puberty acceleration of growth earlier than short ones. While growth is one phase of child health and should not be the only phase considered, it is the best single index of general health and nutrition.

Mothers or teachers will find the tables useful:

BOYS	
38 inches tall, should weigh.....	34 pounds
39 inches tall, should weigh.....	35 pounds
40 inches tall, should weigh.....	36 pounds
41 inches tall, should weigh.....	38 pounds
42 inches tall, should weigh.....	39 pounds

CHILDREN'S WEIGHT

43 inches tall, should weigh.....	41 pounds
44 inches tall, should weigh.....	44 pounds
45 inches tall, should weigh.....	46 pounds
46 inches tall, should weigh.....	48 pounds
47 inches tall, should weigh.....	50 pounds
48 inches tall, should weigh.....	53 pounds
49 inches tall, should weigh.....	55 pounds
50 inches tall, should weigh.....	58 pounds
51 inches tall, should weigh.....	61 pounds
52 inches tall, should weigh.....	64 pounds
53 inches tall, should weigh.....	68 pounds
54 inches tall, should weigh.....	71 pounds
55 inches tall, should weigh.....	74 pounds
56 inches tall, should weigh.....	78 pounds
57 inches tall, should weigh.....	82 pounds
58 inches tall, should weigh.....	85 pounds
59 inches tall, should weigh.....	89 pounds
60 inches tall, should weigh.....	94 pounds
61 inches tall, should weigh.....	99 pounds
62 inches tall, should weigh.....	104 pounds
63 inches tall, should weigh.....	111 pounds
64 inches tall, should weigh.....	117 pounds
65 inches tall, should weigh.....	123 pounds
66 inches tall, should weigh.....	129 pounds
67 inches tall, should weigh.....	133 pounds
68 inches tall, should weigh.....	139 pounds
69 inches tall, should weigh.....	144 pounds
70 inches tall, should weigh.....	147 pounds
71 inches tall, should weigh.....	152 pounds
72 inches tall, should weigh.....	157 pounds
73 inches tall, should weigh.....	163 pounds
74 inches tall, should weigh.....	169 pounds

GIRLS

38 inches tall, should weigh.....	33 pounds
39 inches tall, should weigh.....	34 pounds
40 inches tall, should weigh.....	36 pounds
41 inches tall, should weigh.....	37 pounds
42 inches tall, should weigh.....	39 pounds
43 inches tall, should weigh.....	41 pounds
44 inches tall, should weigh.....	42 pounds
45 inches tall, should weigh.....	45 pounds
46 inches tall, should weigh.....	47 pounds
47 inches tall, should weigh.....	50 pounds
48 inches tall, should weigh.....	52 pounds
49 inches tall, should weigh.....	55 pounds
50 inches tall, should weigh.....	58 pounds
51 inches tall, should weigh.....	61 pounds
52 inches tall, should weigh.....	64 pounds
53 inches tall, should weigh.....	68 pounds
54 inches tall, should weigh.....	71 pounds
55 inches tall, should weigh.....	75 pounds
56 inches tall, should weigh.....	79 pounds
57 inches tall, should weigh.....	84 pounds
58 inches tall, should weigh.....	89 pounds
59 inches tall, should weigh.....	95 pounds
60 inches tall, should weigh.....	101 pounds
61 inches tall, should weigh.....	108 pounds
62 inches tall, should weigh.....	114 pounds
63 inches tall, should weigh.....	118 pounds
64 inches tall, should weigh.....	121 pounds
65 inches tall, should weigh.....	125 pounds
66 inches tall, should weigh.....	125 pounds
67 inches tall, should weigh.....	133 pounds
68 inches tall, should weigh.....	138 pounds
69 inches tall, should weigh.....	142 pounds
70 inches tall, should weigh.....	144 pounds
71 inches tall, should weigh.....	145 pounds

These are averages. Children vary greatly in both height and weight at different ages. Boys 5 years old run from 38 to 47 inches and from 34 to 49 pounds without being over or under sized. A girl of the same age would range in height from 38 to 47 inches and in weight from 33 to 49 pounds. At 8, the range for boys in height would be 42 to 56 inches and in weight from 39 to 75 pounds; girls in height from 43 to 55 inches and weight from 41 to 72 pounds.

CHINA

At 11, boys 49 to 63 inches and 55 to 105 pounds. At 14, boys 54 to 71 inches and 72 to 148 pounds; girls, 55 to 71 inches and 78 to 138 pounds. These measurements and weights are for naked children.

The weight of the clothing of boys 35 to 63 pounds is 3.5 per cent of the weight of the boy. For boys over 64 pounds it is 4 per cent of weight. For girls, 35 to 65 pounds, the clothing weighs 3 per cent of net weight; 66 to 82 pounds, 2.5 per cent; and 83 pounds and over it is 2 per cent of net weight.

China. Astonishing depredations by Chinese bandits during the summer of 1923, focused the world's attention on the unhappy situation in the world's oldest nation, and gave pertinence to the question, "Is China a Nation?" asked by Prof. John Dewey in the title of a recent article.

The amazing insolence and defiance of government, following the kidnaping of thirty-six Americans and Europeans from a train derailed by bandits at Lin-cheng, Shantung Province, in May, called attention to a state of political incompetence and economic demoralization. The captives were held on Paozuku mountain for a huge ransom. President Li Yuan-Hung, representing the federal government at Peking and the Tuchun, or military governor, of Shantung Province, made sincere efforts to secure the release of the foreigners. The bandits, however, defied all authority, and the use of force was prevented by the threat of the bandits to kill their prisoners.

Such bandit bands are operating in every section of China. Usually they only rob the peasants and loot their villages. For the most part they are unpaid or discharged soldiers who terrorize the people to requite themselves or to force their reinstatement in the army of the provincial government in whose service they have been.

American newspapermen who were among the prisoners gave a vivid close-up view of the helplessness of Chinese officials. They show the government of China unequal to the task of ending these wanton attacks on her own citizens,

or assuring courtesy or protection to foreigners.

In the following paragraph J. B. Powell, one of the unfortunate captives, points out in no uncertain terms the responsibility of the United States in insisting that China promptly adopt a corrective policy.

"At the Washington Conference we called China a sovereign nation and we persuaded eight other nations to accept our doctrines in the form of solemn treaties and resolutions. Now we should insist that China herself act the part of a decent, honorable sovereign nation. We have done a lot of things for China; now we should insist that China do something for us. We shouldn't continue to feed the sick child with candy and ice-cream. The time has arrived for a strong dose of castor oil.

"If we do not move, then we have no kick if others step in and do the job for us and possibly later on use China's man-power and resources against the United States."

The sixteen nations whose citizens were carried off have presented to the Peking government a note stating that it has been proved to the world that foreigners do not enjoy the guaranties of safety to which they are entitled in China and demanding that "in future their nationals be accorded protection; that military governors and other authorities be responsible persons; that the three high officials in whose district the May kidnapping occurred be dismissed in disgrace, and that damages amounting to approximately \$8,000 apiece be paid to the victims of the May outrage."

Yet this note cannot now be handled officially. It can only be accepted by an acting Foreign Minister and placed on file. Li Yuan-Hung has been ousted as president since the raid of the Shantung bandits. No permanent constitution has ever been adopted by the Republic and too many of the members of the Chinese Parliament have fled from Peking to allow a quorum. In the absence of a quorum the election of a new President cannot be authorized or made legal. The Chinese republic appears to be headless.

China is a country of vast size, vast population, and rich resources, and its government has preserved a sort of unity for more than 400 centuries. However, Dr. Dewey answers his question, "no, decidedly, China has not been a nation as we would use the term in Europe or America."

To understand the chaotic and critical state in which the Republic finds itself at the present time, we must consider the age-long conditions, both physical and governmental that have led up to it.

The old conception of government was based on the government of the family. The Emperor's will and decrees were absolute. All officers of state, judges, and magistrates held their office by the imperial pleasure. The ruler had an advisory council but was not bound by its advice. Though these were arbitrary powers, the effect of their rule on the people held the emperors in check. If they were corrupt or unjust, heaven would send disasters and calamities on the people as a reproof; if the ruler was tyrannical, heaven would justify a rebellion of the people. On this moral ground they claimed the obedience of their subjects and submitted themselves to the corresponding obligations. Confucius wrote affectionately in all his works of this patriarchal form of government. His writings are revered and studied by all Chinese youth, particularly those who desire to enter political life. Only by this route could one hope to gain honor and distinction for himself and his family. Examination for civil service covers the Chinese written language, her literature, and some history. Three sets of examinations are held every three years, first in the neighborhood, then in the provincial capital, and the last one at Peking.

Such a government was, of course, theoretical and ideal. All China was too big a family to be ruled by one man successfully from within the walls of the Forbidden City of Peking. Moreover, not all students are born administrators.

Authority was delegated to men who sold the appointment of office in every province. The applicant for a lucrative post paid heavily for it. He expected to

make his office repay him, give him a good living and more besides. Thus a system of corrupt administration was developed from the head of the most powerful bureau at Peking to the most insignificant public servant in a far province. The government at Peking was only the imperial center of receiving tribute. The tuchun, or military governor, was all-powerful in his province.

Such education and government for centuries left the masses of the people paying little attention to the government centers. This perhaps accounts for the "business as usual" spirit that has marked the lower classes in spite of the succession of crises and civil wars China has been through, almost from the hour the Republic was declared.

Each of the twenty-two vast provinces and dependencies is an empire with a large population that does not understand the dialect of its neighboring states. Each tuchun supports an army to carry out his wishes, police the province, fight any aggressive neighbor, and keep him in office long enough to pay him for it. The Peking government supports an army too. What a huge gathering there would be if all the men under arms in China were brought together under one standard. All these soldiers eat up the public revenues and make China increasingly dependent upon foreign loans, and subject to foreign interference.

Chinese credit has been tottering for many years. She has leaned heavily on the help of Europe, America, and Japan. Should the Peking Government fail entirely these foreign loans might be repudiated. China is indeed in trouble. The note of the sixteen powers, concerned in the Shantung bandit incident, has the sound of a set of instructions. It indicates that China is to be made not only a safe democracy, but also safe for the investments that the Powers have made in the country. The note ends thus, acidly:

"As long as China employs her best troops in civil war, national and provincial, the troops will be diverted from their true task. If the government continues to authorize and tolerate abuses, not set-

ting themselves resolutely to repress brigandage, which threatens the rights and interests of foreigners, the diplomats will be obliged to consider what further steps should be taken in the country, which, although enjoying the rights accorded members of the family of nations, has shown itself to be incapable of fulfilling even the most fundamental duties inseparably connected with the rights and privileges of membership."

After the Emperor's death in 1908, warring factions overthrew the imperial government and the child P'u-yi was forced to abdicate in February, 1912. The Republic was then established.

The child P'u-yi has grown now to be seventeen years old and is another political factor in the Chinese muddle. Though he lives in forced seclusion in the Palaces of the Forbidden City he is nevertheless a pretender to the throne of China.

As we have seen, the situation of the Peking government is hopeless until Chinese public opinion—if such a thing exists—can force the ending of civil war and reunite the country under a stable government. In the South, six provinces have chosen Canton as their capital. Dr. Sun Yat Sen is their temporary president. He was the first provisional President of the Chinese Republic, and is a popular national figure.

It is said, "The way to know your own country is to get outside and look in." The only real Chinese patriotism today exists in the hearts of the Chinese abroad. This is evidenced by the contributions sent to Dr. Sun Yat Sen by the Cantonese in United States and Canada to support his fight for a strongly centralized government.

The promise of such unification comes in a recent student movement to make the spoken language the standard language for print. Literary Chinese is as far away from the dialects spoken in the various provinces as Latin is from English. It is the speech of 2,000 years ago "adorned and frozen." It is not elastic. It is impossible to express the life of today unless they use the language of the masses.

The student revolt started scores of new journals throughout the Republic. This is more important just now than the adoption of a new constitution would be to the tottering government. This educational revolt will assure a political one in the future, behind which there will be concerted action.

An educator has said, "The accumulated effect of thousands of petty changes, due to contact with western methods, has created a new mind in the educated classes, and we have a nominal Republic. Education will give to the masses a new mind and the eighteen provinces of China proper will unite. China is trying to crowd into half a century, literary, religious, economic, scientific, and political revolution which it has taken the western world centuries to accomplish."

The three great needs of China besides a universal language are: machinery, technical skill, and adequate communication. Harmony and co-operation will follow the linking of the provinces by railways. Machinery and skill will make them commercially productive and bring health, income, and happiness.

China is essentially agricultural, and intensively so. The average holdings are small, and the implements are crude, but there is much irrigation, crops are rotated, and fruit, cereal and vegetable production is regarded by scientists as relatively efficient, food values having for many years been replaced in the soils regularly. Deforestation of the mountain slopes and hills has resulted in great erosions. Large forests are rare. Bamboo is widely used. The amount of cultivated land is estimated at 341,163,500 acres. Cotton is produced chiefly in the Yangtsekiang valley, the 1920 yield having been estimated by the China Cotton Association as 6,696,612 piculs (picul = 133 1-3 lbs.). Tea is produced exclusively in the west and south, the tea area being about 520,000 acres. Production is not officially indicated, but exportation is said to have declined from 1,576,136 piculs in 1908 to 1,305,906 in 1920, competition of Ceylon and Indian teas and the cessation of Russian purchases in late years being responsible.

The silk industry has flourished for 4,000 years. China is now producing 27 per cent of the world's supply, having in this century yielded first place to Japan. In 1919 production was 73,078,709 piculs, valued at \$139,624,755. Wheat, barley, corn, millet, peas and beans are chiefly cultivated in the north, and sugar, indigo and several cereals in the south. Rice, the staple food of the Chinese, is grown in all but three provinces, the average annual production being 3,750,000 tons. Besides the thousands of looms in private dwellings, in 1921 there were 17 silk filatures, 57 cotton mills, with 1,747,-312 spindles, 4 woolen mills, 125 modern flour mills, 445 glass factories, and developing iron and steel works. American cotton is bought by China; and in 1921 considerable wheat, owing to crop failures.

Practically all of the 18 provinces of China Proper and 3 in Manchuria contain immense stores of coal, China being one of the world's chief coal countries. The known fields cover 133,500 acres, annual production running now at about 25,000,-000 tons, of which 8,000,000 is from modern mines.

Iron ores are abundant near the anthracite coal fields of Shansi, where, it is asserted, is the oldest iron industry in the world; and in Chihli, Shantung and Manchuria. There is estimated to be in China 600,000,000 tons of the ore, annual production being about 1,500,000, of which nearly two-thirds are smelted in China.

Petroleum also is abundant, but the industry has not been developed. American oil interests have done much exploration there, and have driven many wells, most of which are not active. Copper ore abounds, the Yunnan deposits being of the world's richest. Tin, antimony, gold, silver, lead, mercury, tungsten, bismuth and molybdenum are also present.

In 1920 210,609 vessels entered Chinese ports: American, 818, of 1,616,197 tonnage; 4,242 British, of 4,761,060 tons; 225 French, of 334,041; 24 Italian, of 88,402; 4,065 Japanese, of 4,974,957 tons; 274 Portuguese, of 48,160 tons; 264 Russian, of 117,636 tons, and 21,503

CHINA

Chinese, of 2,277,364 tons; total entrances, 31,667 of 14,584,856 tons.

The first railway was opened in 1876. At present there are more than 7,000 miles, including 1,857 miles in Manchuria, with 2,000 under construction. About one-half are under the government.

Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism are the religions of China, although there are also between 1,000,000 and 10,000,000 Moslems in the country, about 1,994,000 Catholics and 618,600 Protestant Christians.

While the number of schools, 135,000, and pupils, 4,500,000, is small relatively to the total population, the number is growing rapidly. There are seven universities and many technical institutions of learning.

The army numbers between 1,400,000 to 1,800,000 men and is being wrought into a more modern organization. The navy is negligible—a protected cruiser of 4,300 tons, two cruisers of 2,600 tons and three 3,000-ton cruisers, with auxiliary vessel complement. The whole tonnage is about 40,000, with 8,000 men. China is a member of the League of Nations.

There is "unparalleled currency confusion" says an authority. The unit is the tael, which varies in gold par value from 67.08 cents in Shanghai to 74.86 in Taku. Mexican dollars are used in all the treaty ports. Imports in 1920 were 1,848,910,500 taels; exports, 1,313,778,300. China's foreign trade is but one-fiftieth of that of the United States per capita. The last budget was in 1919, when receipts were estimated at 490,419,786 "Kuping" taels; expenditures, 495,762,888; deficit, 5,343,102.

China's national debt as compiled by the Government Bureau of Economic Information in 1922 is as follows, amounts being stated in Mexican dollars; \$1 Mexican is worth about \$0.57 United States currency at present rate of exchange:

	<i>Dollars</i>
	<i>Mex.</i>
General foreign loans.....	268,979,252
Foreign railway loans.....	334,802,631
Foreign indemnities	482,841,744
Internal long-term loans...	275,226,738

CHURCHILL

Internal short-term loans...	69,101,978
Treasury notes, etc.....	18,640,000

Total 1,449,592,343

The last items do not contain all the short-term loans and treasury notes issues, as the amounts of some of these cannot be ascertained.

The reorganization of the Chinese finances and debt is a pressing necessity, although the difficulties in the way are well-nigh insurmountable.

The chief exports of China are silk, beans and products, tea, skins and furs, cotton, sesamum seed, tin, cereals, medicines, peanuts and peanut oil, animals, wool, antimony and copper.

China's trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	\$138,455,178
Imports, 1921-22	100,853,052
Exports, 1920-21	113,185,707
Exports, 1921-22	109,410,796

Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer (1874-). Secretary of State for the English Colonies since 1921. With the possible exception of Lloyd-George, he is the foremost popular parliamentary speaker of his country. He is the son of the late Rt. Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, and has distinguished himself for his capacity for work, his intuitive grasp, gift of speech, daring, and keen memory. Though he began his Parliamentary career as a Conservative, he rose to distinction in the House of Commons as a Liberal.

He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst. He entered the army in 1895 and saw service in India and in Egypt, winning a medal for gallant conduct in the Battle of Khartum. During the South African War he was correspondent for a London paper, the *Morning Post*. In 1900 he was elected Conservative member of Parliament for Oldham. He opposed Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform proposals, and in the sessions of 1904 and 1905 acted with the Liberals. During the Campbell-Bannerman Ministry, in 1905, he became Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies, and in the general election, January, 1906, was chosen

CITY GROWTH

a Liberal from Manchester, Northwest. He then was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was promoted to the Cabinet, in 1908, as President of the Board of Trade. He was made Home Secretary in 1901, and from 1911 to 1915 was First Lord of Admiralty, in the Asquith Ministry, being one of the youngest men who ever held this office. As First Lord of the Admiralty he descended to the ocean bottom in submarines and ascended the heights in airplanes, holding, in person, an aviator's license.

Though he was in favor of a strong navy, he suggested to Germany, in 1913, a "naval holiday" for one year. This "naval holiday," which was originally the purpose of Col. House's 1914 trip to Europe, failed, but the scheme finally grew into an effort to arrange an Anglo-American-German pact for disarmament and arbitration. During the World War Mr. Churchill's conduct of naval affairs, particularly in connection with the Dardanelles campaign, caused so much dissatisfaction that when the Cabinet was reorganized in 1915 he was relieved of the navy portfolio and was appointed to the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In November of that year he resigned his Cabinet position and joined the army in France, but retained his seat in Parliament. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army in 1916; was Minister of Munitions in 1917; and Secretary of State for War, 1918 to 1921. Since, he has been Secretary of State for the Colonies. His writings include *The River War*, *My African Journey*, *London to Ladysmith via Pretoria*, *Ian Hamilton's March*, *Liberalism and the Social Problem*, *Free Trade In Its Bearing on International Relations*, and a biography of his illustrious father, Lord Randolph Churchill.

City Growth. Baltimore is now larger than Boston and is seventh in size in the United States; Los Angeles is larger than Pittsburgh, and San Francisco has gone ahead of Buffalo. These new relationships are established by figures published in September, 1923, by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

CITY PLANNING

The United States is now a nation of approximately 110,100,000 people. The increase results partly from immigration and partly from the steady reduction of the mortality rate.

American cities are steadily growing; eighty-six now have estimated populations of more than 100,000. New York has nearly 6,000,000 inhabitants; Chicago has approximately 3,000,000; and Philadelphia will soon be in the 2,000,000 class. Detroit has also grown rapidly, its inhabitants now numbering approximately 1,000,000.

It is estimated that if the population of the country continues to increase as at present, the United States will have 120,000,000 or more inhabitants in 1930.

The following is the standing of the cities in the 100,000 class:

New York	5,927,625	Birmingham ..	195,901
Chicago	2,886,121	Worcester	191,927
Phila.	1,922,788	San Antonio	184,727
Detroit	995,668	Syracuse	184,511
Cleveland	883,519	Richmond	181,044
St. Louis	803,853	Dallas	177,274
Baltimore	773,850	New Haven	172,967
Boston	770,400	Memphis	170,067
Los Angeles ...	666,853	Dayton	165,530
Pittsburgh	613,442	Bridgeport...Unestimated	
S. Francisco ...	539,058	Norfolk	159,689
Buffalo	536,718	Houston	154,970
Milwaukee	484,595	Hartford	152,138
Washington...Unestimated		Gr. Rapids	145,947
Newark	438,699	Youngstown Unestimated	
Minneapolis ...	409,125	Sp'd'd, Mass. ...	144,227
Cincinnati	406,312	Ft. Worth	143,821
New Orleans ...	404,575	Des Moines	140,923
K. City, Mo. ...	351,819	Scranton	140,636
Seattle	Unestimated	Paterson	139,579
Indianapolis ...	340,882	New Bedford ...	130,072
Rochester	317,867	Trenton	127,390
Jersey City	309,634	S. L. City	126,241
Portland, Ore. ...	273,621	Camden	124,157
Denver	272,031	Nashville	121,128
Toledo	268,338	Fall River	120,912
Columbus, O. ...	261,082	Wilm'on, Del. ...	117,728
Louisville	257,671	Albany	117,375
Providence	242,378	K. C., Kan.	115,781
St. Paul	241,891	Lowell	115,089
Oakland	240,086	Cambridge, Mass	111,444
Akron	Unestimated	Reading	110,917
Atlanta	222,963	Yonkers	107,520
Omaha	204,382	Spokane	104,573

City Planning. Modern cities are adopting city planning programs to provide for orderly future growth and efficient use of space. It is the science of arranging beforehand for the extension of towns and the protection of the country. It surveys the district and decides where houses should be built, where factories should be located, what roads will be wanted and their width to meet the needs of future traffic, what grounds should be reserved for future parks and sport grounds, and the features of historic

or artistic interest which should be preserved. Modern town planners are taking seriously Ruskin's advice: "When we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for the present delight, nor for present use alone."

Legislation is usually necessary before a city can adopt a city planning scheme in order that the state legislature may give the city police power to enforce its regulations on property owners. In some cities, however, plan commissions have been formed which merely make recommendations which are carried out by the city government as it sees fit; in others the city plan commission is composed of representative citizens and city officials and has the power to carry out its provisions.

In recent years numerous large cities have made notable strides in city planning—widening boulevards and connecting them into a common system, straightening rivers, zoning into districts, and laying out parks and playgrounds.

We have taken the following excerpts from Mr. W. F. Lewis's comprehensive book,

PLANNING OF A MODERN CITY

"Sweden was perhaps the first country to enact a comprehensive town planning law, which appears to be based upon the assumption that a plan is requisite for every town. Germany has, perhaps, achieved more modern town planning than any other country, but in Germany, town planning is a tradition, and the desirability of it is never questioned. France has paid more attention to the physical construction of its cities than to their organization, and has laid more stress upon the monumental and architectural aspects of the street plan than upon picturesque effects. England has been very backward in what is known as modern town planning, particularly in its monumental aspects.

"In America three conspicuous features of town planning are emphasized: first, the devotion to the gridiron plan, which has been described as a 'scientific nightmare in which squares are carried over the whole country irrespective of natural zones and contours'; second, the great

number of monumental projects which have lately been put forward, many of them imposing and beautiful, while traffic improvements have been conspicuously successful; third, the scientific provision for recreation which has lately been made in many American cities.

"The city planning which is now being adopted in America is chiefly confined to projects covering very restricted areas, the designs for which are usually made by a single man or a small group of men, architects, landscape architects, and occasionally engineers being associated together.

"The city-planning movement as it is now generally understood in America, may be said to date from 1893, when the 'white city' created by the genius of the late Daniel H. Burnham and a group of associates for the international exposition held that year in Chicago, made a profound impression upon all who saw it. The influence of the general plan is quite evident in most of the ambitious projects for the creation of civic centers which have since been put forward.

"City-planning is often held to include many things besides the physical city and to embrace the various functions, the efficient performance of which will depend to a large degree upon the skill and foresight with which the groundwork for the physical plan is laid. Without regard to the various municipal activities and administrative details, the attractiveness of a city will depend chiefly upon four features of its plan:

"(1) The transportation system or the means provided for getting in and out of the city, and for quick movement of passengers and freight from one part of the town to the other. (2) The street system in and through which the daily business is done and by which the people gain access to their homes and pass from these homes to their work, recreation and amusement. A general street plan once adopted, established and constructed must remain indefinitely, although some streets may be widened and an occasional new street cut through. (3) The park and recreation facilities

upon which the comfort and health of the community are to a large degree dependent. A park system can be most economically and satisfactorily established in advance of other improvements, and facility of access to them and proper connections between the different park units will depend upon the street system. (4) The location of public buildings, which may render the conduct of public business convenient or difficult and give a favorable or unfavorable impression to visitors."

Conrad, Joseph (1856-). Noted novelist who paid a brief visit to the United States in 1922. He was born in Poland, the son of a Polish revolutionist. In his early years he was steeped in the culture of Northern-Central Europe. At the age of thirteen, on the death of his parents, he wandered to Marseilles, where he joined the French merchant navy. Subsequently he chose to become an English seaman and sailed in English ships, later becoming Master in the Merchant Service. He sailed to Africa, to the Orient, and to the West Indies. He was ever a keen observer, taking notes and writing, apparently for his own pleasure, while still in service. At the age of forty he abandoned the sea and since has devoted himself to writing. While Polish was his native tongue and French the language of his early culture, he chose English, which he did not learn until comparatively late in life, as his literary medium, and he has become a master of English vernacular and idiom. He speaks with a slight Polish accent.

His novels are vivid transcripts from sea-faring life, and in them he has embodied many of his own experiences. Outstanding titles are: *The Rover*, *The Rescue*, *The Nigger of the Narcissus*, *The Arrow of Gold*, *The Shadow Line*, *Victory*, *Chance*, *Nostramo*, *Lord Jim*, and *The Secret Agent*; numerous books of short stories, including *Youth*, *Typhoon*, *Within the Tides*; and *A Set of Six*; and several autobiographical and critical works, among them *A Personal Record*, *Notes on Life and Letters*, and *The Mirror of the Sea: Memories and Impressions*.

Coolidge, Grace Goodhue (Mrs. Calvin). How could she know as she sat in a little school-room in Northampton, Mass., many years ago that one day she would be the first lady of the land?

She was at that time, Miss Grace A. Goodhue, of Burlington, Vermont. She is now Mrs. Coolidge, wife of the President of the United States, and the "Supreme Hostess of America." It was she, who, as an obscure little school-ma'am, helped in her sincere and kindly way, to make the world a happier abiding-place for the deaf.



MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE
First Lady of the Land.

Someone has said that Mrs. Coolidge is "comfortable to be with." That is to say, Mrs. Coolidge always seems to know just what to say, when to say it, and how to say it! Not only does she make grown folks feel comfortable in her presence, but boys and girls as well.

Mrs. Coolidge is versatile and witty, and often entertains her friends with comical mimicry. She was educated in the public schools of Burlington,



COOLIDGE'S CABINET

Seated Left to Right: Postmaster General Harry S. New, Sect. of War John W. Weeks, Sect. of State Charles Evan Hughes, President Calvin Coolidge, Sect. of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Attorney General Harry Dougherty, Sect. of the Navy Edwin Denby.
Standing Left to Right: Sect. of Commerce Herbert Hoover, Sect. of the Interior Hubert Work, Sect. of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, Sect. of Labor James J. Davis.

Vermont, and later was graduated from Vermont State University. While in college she displayed theatrical talent, taking part in many plays while in school. After graduation, she started teaching in a school for the deaf in Northampton, and there she met Mr. Coolidge, who was a struggling young lawyer. During the years following their marriage in 1905, Mrs. Coolidge showed her remarkable ability for helping mold a future president. She "baked bread, darned socks, and kept her house in order"; she kept two very active and ingenious small boys out of as much mischief as was humanly possible, whittled all wasteful and unnecessary expenditures off the family budget, and inspired her husband with her congenial and sunny disposition. Through her hospitality and native tact, she made many staunch friends. Mrs. Coolidge has never been a campaigner in any cause, and her three mottoes, which she strictly adheres to, may explain her reason for not doing so.

"Thou shalt not talk politics," is the first, and while *she* doesn't talk politics, she makes the President's home life so comfortable and happy, that his mind is always at ease and free to grapple with the perplexing problems of state.

The second motto is, "Do your own job," and if caring for one's children, helping to solve the problems of educating other people's children, and taking an active part in every work that concerns the bettering of humanity, is indicative of one's ability to "do one's own job," Mrs. Coolidge is the person who shows that ability.

Lastly, she tells us to "Play the game," which is largely like the second motto, except that in playing the game, one must not only do one's own job, but stick to it until the game is finished!

Mrs. Coolidge is in sympathy with equal suffrage, but she is of the opinion that to benefit the nation to any extent, women must make a serious study of the nation's needs, and must learn to know their candidates for the various offices, in order to vote intelligently.

Mrs. Coolidge is tall and extremely attractive. She has dark brown hair, al-

most black. She is vivacious, fond of dancing, skating and the theatre, altogether an ideal mistress of the White House.

Coolidge Sworn In. Dramatic simplicity marked the assumption by Calvin Coolidge of the duties of the thirtieth President of the United States. Asleep in the farm home of his father near Plymouth, Vermont, Mr. Coolidge was summoned from bed in the early morning of August 3, 1923. It was not yet daylight, and the message was read by one of the only kind of lights the house contains—an oil lamp.

When Mr. Coolidge had read the telegram he said, "I am ready." A lamp was carried into the simply appointed parlor. The clock stood at 2:43.

Mrs. Coolidge took her place at her husband's side; they faced the President's father, a notary public. Mr. Coolidge repeated after his father the words of the oath, paused, and added, "So help me God."

The house was kept alight until the sun rose. Hurried preparations were made for the departure for Washington. A few hours after having been sworn in the President was in Rutland, waiting for the train for the south. To the admiring group that gathered to greet him he made a few characteristically simple statements.

Cotton. Because of the diminishing stocks, the present-day cotton situation is a serious one in the economic field of the world which is consuming about the same amount of cotton as before the war. The United States is still the source of the greatest quantity of the staple. American crops have dropped below their former figures and the world has been using up its reserves. Egypt, another great cotton-producing country, is having smaller yields; Russia is practically eliminated as a producer and altogether as an exporter; China's production is hardly sufficient for home needs, and although modern factories are increasing, her crops and transport are crippled by anarchy and civil strife.

The Department of Commerce has now completed, through its domestic and foreign staff, the third world cotton summary during 1922. It shows that on

COTTON

July 31, 1922, the world stock of American cotton was 5,123,000 bales, and world stocks of all kinds of cotton (including American) were 9,536,000 bales. Adding the 1923 production of 9,964,000 bales of American cotton and 17,664,000 bales of all kinds, we get a total supply for the season 1922-1923 of 15,087,000 bales of American and 27,200,000 bales of all kinds. This is less by about 2¼ million bales of American and the same amount of all kinds of cotton than the supply of 1921-1922. From this total supply subtract the estimated consumption for the year 1922-1923 of 12,312,000 bales of American and 20,579,000 of all kinds of cotton and the indicated carry-over on next Aug. 1, 1923, is only 2,750,000 bales of American and 6,500,000 of all kinds—that is, the stocks of American cotton will have diminished over 6,500,000 bales, and stocks of all kinds over 8,000,000 bales within only two years and will have reached an abnormally low total.

The British Empire is putting forth every effort to capture the leadership in cotton production in various parts of the empire as well as in other countries under British auspices. Australia has determined by experiment to show that cotton will grow anywhere north of Sydney, where there is 22 inches of rainfall, and it has gone far beyond the experimental stage. The commonwealth has undertaken a rigid quarantine to keep out the boll weevil, which has caused such havoc with the American crop, and the pink boll worm, which has devastated Egypt and India and has effected an entrance into Texas by way of Mexico. England has brought thousands of acres under irrigation in Mesopotamia, and cotton is the crop which will be planted in those historic areas. Cotton experimentation is being carried on in every British colony in Africa, including the League of Nations mandates, and crops are already being harvested in some of the colonies, and she has put the native to work under ingenious contracts.

The following figures relating to the world cotton production and estimated cotton consumption by countries for the

COSTA RICA

1921-1922 and 1922-1923 seasons were compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in co-operation with the Bureau of the Census of the same Department and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture. All quantities are shown in bales of 478 pounds net weight. The production and consumption of linters have not been included in the figures:

Countries	Production 1921-1922 Bales	Production 1922-1923 Bales	Consumption, 1922-1923	
			American Bales	All Kinds Bales
United States	7,954,000	*9,964,000	6 150,000	6,400,000
Europe				
United Kingdom	2,100 000	3,100,000
Continent	†	†	3,167,000	4,523,000
British India	3 360,000	3,750,000	20,000	1,950,000
Egypt	837,000	1,050,000	†
Japan	†	†	600,000	2,500,000
China	1,175,000	1 500,000	†	†
Brazil	612,000	545,000	†
All other countries..	803,000	855,000	275,000	1 106,000

Totals ...14,741,000 17,664 000 12,312,000 20,590,000

*Subject to revision when final ginning returns are received.

†Included in all other countries.

Following is the world's consumption of cotton, 1921-1922 and estimated consumption in 1922-1923:

Countries	1921-1922 Bales	1922-1923 Bales
United States	5,904,000	6,400,000
Europe		
United Kingdom	2,948,000	3,100,000
Continent	4,823,000	4,523,000
India	1 947,000	1,950,000
Japan	2,275,000	2,500,000
All other countries.....	2,150,000	2,106 000
	20,947,000	20,579,000

Costa Rica, Republic of. Benighted and degraded at the close of the eighteenth century, Costa Rica is now one of the most enterprising of Latin-American countries. The republic is at the southern end of the Central American group, and is bounded by Nicaragua, north, the Caribbean Sea, east, Panama, south, and the Pacific Ocean, west.

SURFACE AND CLIMATE. The interior is a high plateau having an average elevation of 4,000 feet. In the northwest and southeast are two mountain ranges some of whose volcanic peaks rise to more than 10,000 feet. The interior is heavily forested giving shelter to the puma, jaguar, tapir, deer, and several species of monkeys. The climate of this region is temperate and healthful.

The Caribbean coast lands are low but healthful, and owing to a rich soil and a tropical climate, are prolific. Fever is not known on the coast if the land is more than 150 feet above sea level.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE. Mahogany, ebony, cedar, oak, and Brazilwood timber is cut in the interior and hauled to the coast, but lumbering as an industry is still in its infancy. Coffee culture is the mainstay of the plateau region and the extent of the industry is steadily increasing.

The principal export crop of the Caribbean coast is the banana. For home consumption tobacco, rice, corn, potatoes and sugar cane are grown.

Valuable deposits of gold, silver and manganese are worked on the Pacific slope, and the mining industry, like all other Costa Rican industries, has shown steady growth in recent years.

Cattle, horses, and swine to the total number of 546,000, with cattle numerically predominant, are pastured in the interior.

Coffee, bananas, gold, silver, sugar, and hides are exported, but the first two commodities far outrank the others in quantity and value. Until the opening of the twentieth century, coffee and bananas were the only exports worthy of mention.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION. One hundred years ago Costa Rica had a population that was, considering the location of the state, as ignorant as could be found anywhere. But today primary education is free and compulsory, and the republic has a lyceum and four colleges. A normal school is maintained, and at San Jose, the capital, there are schools of law, medicine, pharmacy and dentistry.

The state religion is Roman Catholic, but the constitution insures full liberty to all other denominations.

GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY. Costa Rica is governed under the constitution of 1871, which has been modified many times. For administrative purposes the state is divided into seven provinces, which are subdivided into cantones, and these into districts.

Legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies of 43 members elected

on the basis of population. The President is elected for four years, and appoints his cabinet.

Since 1913, the President, Deputies, and city officials have been elected by direct, popular vote. Equal suffrage has been in effect since 1920.

In 1502, Columbus discovered the eastern coast of what is now Central America. A Spanish colony was founded in Costa Rica in 1540 and the boundaries were demarcated thirty-three years later. During the first century of its existence the colony was static, but during the succeeding fifty years some progress was made.

Then pirates who plied the Caribbean fell upon the colony and seized everything of value, and the work of destruction was completed by hostile natives.

Early in the nineteenth century, a change for the better occurred. Roads and ports were opened, coffee and banana plantations were established, factories were built, and the republic, under wise leaders, was soon flourishing.

For some years Costa Rica and Panama were at odds over the boundary between the two states, but in 1900 the boundary was fixed by President Loubet, of France. In 1914, the late Chief Justice White of the United States, confirmed Loubet's settlement, but Panama started troops toward Costa Rica, which, under pressure from the United States, were withdrawn.

The republic severed relations with Germany in 1917, and declared war on the empire in 1918. She is a member of the League of Nations. Costa Rica's delegates ratified the pact for the Central American Union, but the Union was later rejected by the Costa Rican National Assembly.

<i>Statistics:</i>	
Area, square miles	23,000
Population (est. 1922).....	468,373
Chief Cities:	
San Jose	39,000
Cartago	17,402
Heredia	13,885
Limon	10,231
Elementary Schools	411
Miles of Railroad	402

Par of Exchange, colon	46.5 cents
Internal Debt, colones	38,924,830
External Debt, sterling £	38,924,830
Imports	\$ 9,177,802
Exports	11,833,971

Court of International Justice. (See WORLD COURT).

Cox, James Middleton (1870-). American politician, democratic nominee for President, 1920. He was reared on a farm near Jacksonburg, O., and was educated in the common schools. For a time he worked in a newspaper office and later taught in a country school. Determined upon a journalistic career, he became a reporter on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. In 1898 he purchased the Dayton *News*, and five years later the Springfield *Press-Republic*, subsequently named the *Daily News*, these papers forming the Newspaper League of Ohio. From 1909 to 1913 he was a member of Congress from the Dayton district and served on the Appropriations Committee. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1913, was defeated for the following term, and re-elected twice in succession, 1917 to 1921. During his administration many reforms were introduced, notably a workmen's compensation law; the establishment of a state industrial commission to deal with problems of labor and capital; the provision of a minimum wage and nine-hour day for women; mothers' pensions; ratification of the proposed woman's suffrage amendment; a "blue sky" law; the budget system for state expenditures; and the initiative and referendum. He was an ardent supporter of Wilson's policies, particularly the League of Nations.

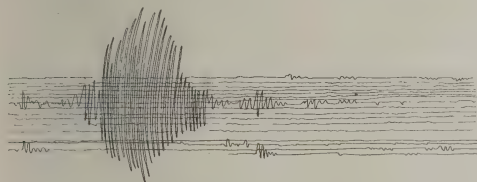


James M. Cox.

He succeeded in suppressing violence in strikes. He opposed the excess profits tax, but maintained that a small tax should be levied "on the volume of business of a going concern." He also opposed the Federal inheritance tax, believing that this should be within the jurisdiction of the state alone. Following his nomination for president he made the League of Nations the prominent issue of his campaign.

Earthquake, Japanese. No disaster in all history equals that which visited Japan on Sept. 1, 1923. All previous earthquakes, floods, and tornadoes were of trivial consequence as compared with this appalling catastrophe. Tokio with its 2,173,162 inhabitants, is the world's sixth city. It was as if in a few hours New York City and its suburbs, Jersey City and Newark, the Jersey Coast resorts, and the vacation centers in the Catskills and the Adirondacks had been wiped out.

One thousand tremblors in quick succession followed the most disastrous one. A great "tidal" wave swept over the land destroying buildings which the quake had left standing, drowning survivors, and damaging ships in the harbors. Fires started in the fallen buildings, oil tanks on the hillsides above Yokohama burst and millions of tons of oil poured down



Seismograph record of Japanese earthquake.

on the burning city and spread flaming out on the waters of the bay.

The great cities of Tokio, the capital, and Yokohama, the chief seaport, were almost completely demolished.

Earthquakes in Japan are frequent, averaging four a day. Obviously many of them are minor disturbances. But occasionally these quakes are dreadfully destructive. This is due to the peculiar geographical structure.

Japan is in one of two earthquake belts which traverse the globe. The belt which includes Japan extends from the southern point of South America north along the Pacific coast, through Alaska, the Aleutian and Kurile islands, Japan, and southern Asia. An east and west belt extends through the Mediterranean, the Azores, West Indies, Central America, Hawaii, the East Indies, the Hima-

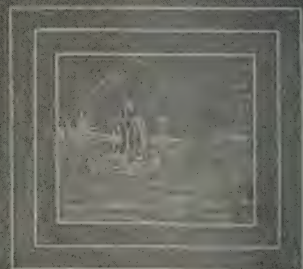
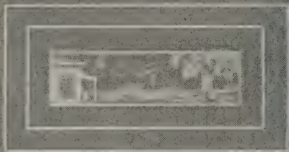
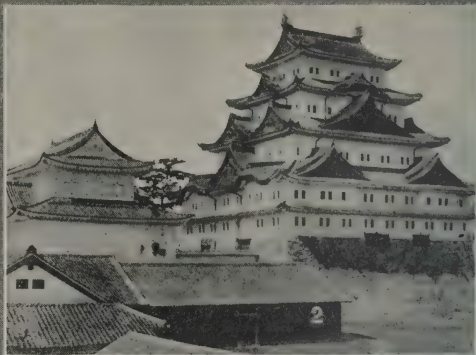
layas, Persia, and Asia Minor. Think of the great volcanoes and you will observe that most of them also lie in one or the other of these belts.

In some parts of the world, earthquakes, more or less slight, occur almost daily. Records show that in Japan over a period of eight years there was a total of 8,831 shocks, an average of three a day. In eastern America and northwestern Europe, Siberia, Africa, and Australia, tremors are few and slight.

Scientists are not agreed as to the causes of earthquakes. They are believed by some to be due to the slipping of portions of the earth's crust, the slipping probably being caused by action in the interior of the earth. This action may be shrinkage due to cooling of the interior mass or to chemical changes which reduce or expand the bulk. It may be the result of explosions, due to chemical combinations of gases, or to steam caused by ocean water seeping through onto lava below. We can only surmise, as we have no way of proving.

Some geologists think the focus of the disturbance lies within 10 or 20 miles of the surface; some recent theories are that it may be 150 to 200 miles in the interior. Some think that what are commonly called faults, or rifts, were caused by the crust slipping at some time in the past. Dr. Bailey Willis, professor of geology at Leland Stanford University, believes that these rifts are not fractures but that the two parts never have been united and for ages have slipped past each other. He calls them "live" mountains—mountains which are still growing.

GEOLOGY OF JAPAN. The points at which the greatest number of quakes occur are those where there are great differences in the height of the land. East of the Japanese Islands lies what is known as the "Tuscarora Deep." The land drops sharply to 4,655 fathoms below sea level. Half-way down, the rock is like that which shows above the surface as the continent of Asia. The rest of the way the rock is like the bed of the Pacific ocean, much heavier and denser. Where these two join, all the way around the Pacific, earthquakes are common.

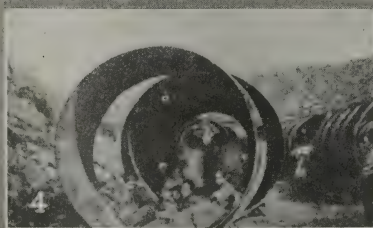
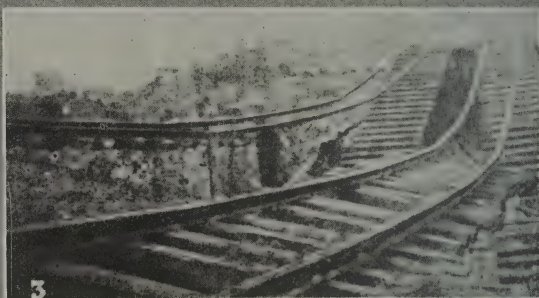
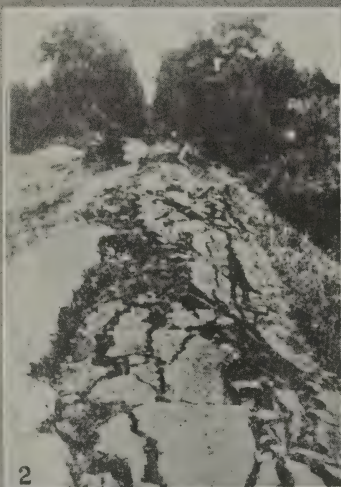


TOKIO BEFORE THE QUAKE

- (1) European quarter. (2) Nagoya Castle, oldest of Japan, destroyed. (3) Nippon bank. (4) Street scene. (5) Typical store front. (6) A temple.



AFTER THE QUAKE. (1) Refugees sleeping in bamboo grove. (2) Seeking rest in Tokio street after the first and greatest shock. (3) Along the water front at Yokohama immediately after the great shock.



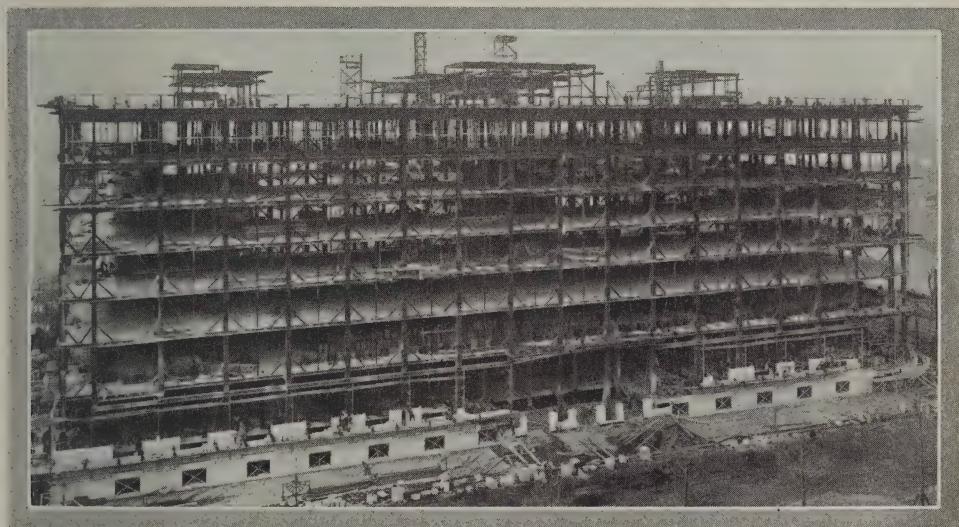
EARTHQUAKE. (1) Collapsed factory at Fuji cotton spinning works, near Hakone, Japan, where 500 girls were killed. (2) Fissures in a road. (3) Twisted railroad tracks near Gotenba. (4) Shelter in pipes. (5) Bridge on Hayokawa River.

EARTHQUAKE

One of the world's greatest earthquakes occurred shortly before midnight, November 10 and 11, 1922, off the coast of Chile. The quake lasted nearly three minutes at Valparaiso and four at Caldera. It was felt along the coast for a distance of 1100 miles, and 900 miles east at Buenos Aires, the shock was severe enough to stop clocks. As was the case in Japan, the shock was followed by a great wave, fires, loss of shipping, and broken cables. Five cities were almost totally destroyed.

EARTHQUAKE

Japanese buildings were formerly low and of flimsy construction. They were little damaged by quakes, but in case of fire which commonly follows, the houses of wood, straw, and paper with only narrow streets between, burn so rapidly that the inhabitants have little opportunity to escape. In the past few years some skyscrapers have been built by American contractors. These were planned by the best skill in the United States to withstand earthquake shocks and fire. The Imperial Hotel, in Tokio, designed by



Courtesy George A. Fuller Co.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha building, an American constructed skyscraper that withstood the earthquakes.

The west coast of Chile, like the east coast of Japan, drops suddenly. From the peak of the Cordilleras of the Andes, the second highest mountains in the world, to one of the deepest parts of the ocean there is a drop of nine miles in less than 150 miles distance east to west. Along this coast there are annually about 1,000 quakes, 21 per cent of all that are recorded.

Northwest Persia, also, was visited by a severe quake in 1922, but as the section is thinly populated there was little loss of life.

Because of the frequent earthquakes all

Frank Lloyd Wright, the American architect, was one of these which was left standing. Its foundation pillars were sunk deep in the rocks, with provisions for "giving" in a quake. It is probable that in rebuilding the razed cities, the streets will be straightened and widened, and steel and concrete construction will replace the former unsubstantial buildings.

It is too early to judge financial, political, and diplomatic effects of the disaster. But it is estimated that Japan will require twenty-five years to recover economically and politically.

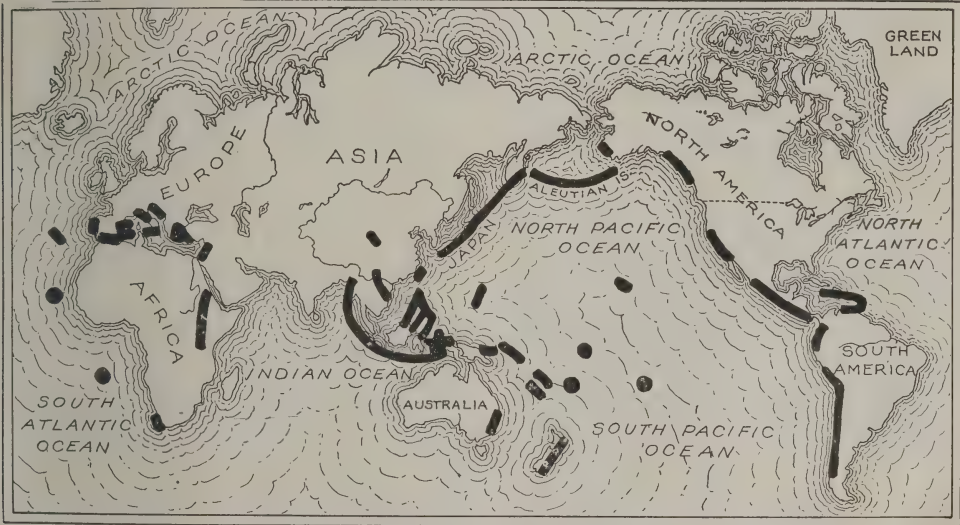


ECLIPSE. If one could fly out in space thousands of miles from the earth when the moon passes between the sun and our planet, this is what one would see.

Modern fortifications including coast defenses and the great naval base at Yokosuki were destroyed. The shifting of the floor of the harbor and the burning of the naval store of 57,000,000 gallons of oil may have made useless her eight battleships, two torpedo boats, and destroyers.

In the central Japanese plain extending from Osaka northward, the tea and silk industries were destroyed, besides immense stocks at Yokohama awaiting shipment. An area of 1,000 square miles in the heart of the industrial and

plunged during midday into midnight darkness, and a partial eclipse was visible throughout the greater portion of the Western Hemisphere. Starting, exactly according to schedule, from Kamchatka, Siberia, crossing the Pacific Ocean, covering Catalina and its neighboring islands, touching the United States at San Diego, California, sweeping across Mexico to the Caribbean Sea, the shadow of the moon sped at about 1,000 miles per hour. The path of total darkness caused by the moon passing between us and the sun,



Earthquake Regions of the Earth

water power section was laid waste, and the lives of 1,000,000 people disturbed. All hydro-electric power plants were destroyed. A cotton mill expert reports the destruction of 1,100,000 cotton mill spindles, constituting one-fourth of all spindles in Japan. The damage to the cotton manufacturing industry alone was estimated at nearly 1,000,000,000 yen (\$500,000,000) and probably double that amount when the accompanying hydro-electric installations are considered.

Japan has large loans, public and private, and many imperialistic in character, totalling probably 350,000,000 yen (\$175,000,000), in China.

Eclipse. An eclipse of extraordinary interest, which, it is hoped will prove of great value to science, occurred on Sept. 10, 1923. Parts of North America were

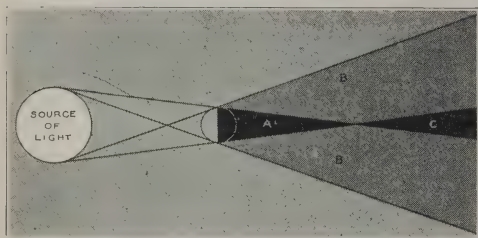
was 50 miles wide during this eclipse, an unusual stretch of totality, which was due to the nearness of the moon to the earth.

Now eclipses are not in themselves, unusual phenomena, as they occur at least twice each year. But too often, to the loss of science, they may be seen only from uninhabitable deserts or inaccessible polar regions. Inasmuch as this eclipse revealed itself at a point easily reached from all parts of the world, where living conditions were tolerable and at a time of the year when the weather would be apt to prove favorable, its approach was awaited throughout the world as a rare opportunity for scientists and astronomers to obtain much knowledge on questions that long have been puzzling the world of science.

The chief question was raised by a

German scientist named Einstein. A number of years ago, Einstein [See EINSTEIN'S THEORY] became of the opinion that light has weight. This does not mean much to us until we learn that our present conception of natural laws is based on the assumption that light is *without* weight, which of course indicates at once the contradictory nature of the opinions of past and present scientists. Where did Einstein get this idea?

The German scientist believes that light has weight because he has photographed the rays of light from stars in the vicinity of the sun, and their rays appear to have been bent out of their straight and original course by the gravitational pull of the sun! This is one of the problems that scientists hoped to secure light on, during the 1923 solar eclipse.



THE SHADOWS OF AN ECLIPSE

(a) Region of total eclipse called the "umbra." (b) "Penumbra" or partial eclipse, from which the sun is seen as a crescent. (c) Space from which the sun is seen as a ring with dark spot, made by moon, in the center.

If Einstein's theory proves correct, it will change many of our present ideas concerning natural laws.

Astronomers tell us also that if we can learn what elements the sun is composed of, and the laws that govern it in relation to the earth and other planets, we shall then be able to predict storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and other natural phenomena that we cannot now predict with accuracy.

Then, too, every spark of life on our earth depends upon the sun. Without sunshine nothing can live, and we have already discovered that the sun's output of heat varies from year to year. Sometimes, as during the past year, spots ap-

pear upon the sun, and these "sunspots" are responsible for certain weather conditions. You have noticed the rings on trees that have been cut. No doubt you have counted them in order to tell how old the tree was. One scientist is of the opinion that we can trace back weather conditions and "sunspot activity" thousands of years by means of these rings on very old trees, because the growth of the tree ring depends upon the amount of moisture, and the amount of moisture is determined largely, he believes, by the sunspots.

So it appears that botany and astronomy join hands to give us records of the past, and that is why men were so eager to study every detail of the eclipse.

Besides these, there are other mysteries of the sun that we wish to learn more about. During an eclipse we can see some of the most beautiful portions of the sun, because the intensely bright inner core is at such a time shaded by the moon, and we may observe the outer layers of gases that burn, and flame up and outward from the sun, sometimes sending their streamers of many colored flames for hundreds of thousands of miles. These exquisitely colored streams of light are called prominences and they may be seen not only during an eclipse, but at other times, by means of a spectroscope.

You may have seen the pretty colors that result when the sun shines through a glass prism. The spectroscope works much the same way as a prism, in that it helps the astronomer to see the different colors in the rays of light that are formed by the flaming prominences of the sun. But there is a part of the sun that we can see *only* during an eclipse. It is the corona. Corona in Latin means crown. The corona of the sun is the most majestically beautiful object ever seen by man. It is much like a blazing crown of gold surrounding the sun, and its light extends even beyond that of the solar prominences, sometimes over 500,000 miles beyond the surface of the sun! We cannot, in the wildest moments of our imagination begin to conceive what such a halo of glory would be like. But with

the spectroscope we are enabled to see the corona very distinctly if our atmosphere is clear at the hour of the eclipse.

When the astronomers first found that they could see the streams of light, the prominences, shooting out for miles and miles from the sun, they immediately wanted to photograph not only the prominences, but the sun itself. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to do this, and finally, a man named Hale, invented what he called a spectroheliograph. The spectroheliograph is used in connection with a telescope and will photograph both the sun and its prominences.

There was another unusual feature about the 1923 eclipse that made it interesting. The star Venus, was so close to the sun that its rays shone through the sun's corona, and scientists said it could be photographed on the same plates with the sun! Think of it! Close your eyes and try to visualize first, the brightly-colored flames leaping outward from the sun's edge, back of and beyond these, the golden glory of a luminous corona, and through the veil of gold, the silver rays of Venus twinkling! We do not wonder now, that men build huge, costly, and infinitely delicate instruments in order to behold a sight like this, that is almost blinding in its spectacular beauty.

Let us see what happened on the memorable date of Sept. 10, 1923. What did the astronomers see upon arising early that morning? A heavy fog had draped its gray folds over hills and valleys. Catalina Island, one of the chief observation points, was wearing a grey shroud that spelled death to the hopes of eager, yet patient students of science. But the astronomers were cheerful. They were of the opinion that the fog would lift before time for the eclipse to occur, and it did,—but great, sullen clouds marred the sky, and refused to be swept away. Only through occasional rifts in the clouds did the sun show itself. The eclipse was to occur at 1 p. m. Pacific Standard time.

At last a black notch was seen on one side of the sun's disk. It gradually crept across the sun, and as it grew, the light of day in that region of earth was changed to dusk. A cloud-haze covered the dark-

ening sun, and kept the astronomers from seeing clearly the shadow that was slowly creeping across it. At last the entire sun was hidden, and the shades of night enfolded the islands. In the brief three minutes and thirty-six seconds that followed, the scientists expected to gain revolutionary knowledge that might change the history of generations to come. The photographers worked fast. They had for weeks rehearsed every detail of the work, and they performed their parts as if acting in a play.

Daylight gradually returned. It revealed a little group of half-hopeful faces. And while these patient, never-despairing, humble children of science had for months and months made tedious preparation for the great event, they took their bitter disappointment without a murmur of complaint. There was just a slight chance that the photographs taken from an airplane that soared thousands of feet above the earth, and presumably above the densest clouds, might prove of value. But even these may not give the astronomers the information that was so eagerly sought. A very rare opportunity for scientific discoveries was lost in this particular instance, for, at no time during the remainder of this century will the earth, the moon, the star Venus and the sun, stand so close to each other in the illimitable realms of space.

From the astronomer's point of view the eclipse was not a success, owing to the general cloudiness of that day.

Ethylene. A new anaesthetic which produces a condition which **doctors call** analgesia, or insensibility to pain, in less than half the time required when using ether. Deep or surgical anaesthesia, which means complete insensibility of the patient, also follows in much less time than when using other anaesthetics.

Sixteen to eighteen per cent of oxygen is given with the ethylene so there is no danger of asphyxiation as there is when using ether. The patient recovers consciousness within five minutes after ethylene is discontinued.

The new anaesthetic has been used in several hundred surgical cases, many at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago,

and has been used extensively in dentistry. Doctors A. B. Luckhardt and J. B. Carter, of Chicago, who were the original discoverers and investigators and who themselves repeatedly inhaled this gas, believe it has many advantages over ether, as follows:

It causes no discomfort, but rather a sense of well-being and contentment; has no effect on the blood pressure and does not cause the labored breathing common to many anaesthetics; there is complete muscular relaxation which is necessary for the surgeon's work; insensibility to pain without the loss of the senses is readily secured; there are no after complications, such as pneumonia or other troubles of the respiratory system; it seldom nauseates the patient; the skin, coloring and pulse remain normal.

The discovery of ethylene grew out of troubles which greenhouse workers had with carnations whose buds "went to sleep." The trouble was believed to be due to illuminating gas, and experiments showed that ethylene, which forms four per cent of this gas, had a marked toxic or poisonous effect on flowering plants. Experiments with animals showed no toxic, but mild anaesthetic, effects. Continued research, using white mice, white rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, kittens, dogs and finally human beings seems to indicate a superiority over anaesthetics now commonly used.

In combination with oxygen, four parts ethylene with ninety-six parts by volume of oxygen, forms a highly explosive mixture. Experiments are now being conducted to avoid dangers from this source.

Evolution. A renewal of the bitter nineteenth century controversy over evolution has been observed in recent months. A group of devoted religionists, termed Fundamentalists, because they insist on unqualified acceptance of Biblical inspiration as fundamental to true Christianity, have launched a war against the teaching of evolution in public schools. In several states they have nearly succeeded in passing legislative measures that sought to accomplish this aim.

In view of the widespread interest in the subject and the exhaustive research

and study given to the evolutionary theory by scientists, it seems worth while to present a statement of the position of evolution among men of science today.

In any discussion of the question of evolution, it is necessary to emphasize the point that "evolution" and "Darwinism" are two different things. Evolution, or the "doctrine of descent," comprises the facts and principles which go to show that the various kinds of living things have not always existed as we find them now, but have developed from remote common ancestors. Darwinism is an account of the way species differentiate. The two main ideas associated with Darwinism are "natural selection" and "the survival of the fittest." The first has to do with variations that are due to hereditary influences that are not directly or indirectly induced by external influences; the second is a result of the fact that over-production is universal in the biological world.

The new crusade against Darwinism, both in England and in the United States, is one of the startling results of the war. In England it has found expression in the verbal assaults of Hilaire Belloc and G. K. Chesterton on the early part of H. G. Wells' *Outline of History*. In this country Irving Babbitt, Stuart P. Sherman, and others contend that "the cult of naturalism" is responsible for the war. This view finds its most conspicuous expression in such books as William Jennings Bryan's *In His Image* and Alfred W. McCann's *God—or Gorilla*.

The Association for the Advancement of Science, with over a thousand members representing every branch of science, at a recent session, thought it worth while to deny the assertion that men of science have abandoned the large theory of evolution, however they differ as to the methods through which evolution has worked. This voice of American science affirms that instead of an evil influence, the belief in evolution has been potent for good in that "it has promoted the progress of knowledge, has fostered inquiry, and has been made invaluable in humanity's search for truth."

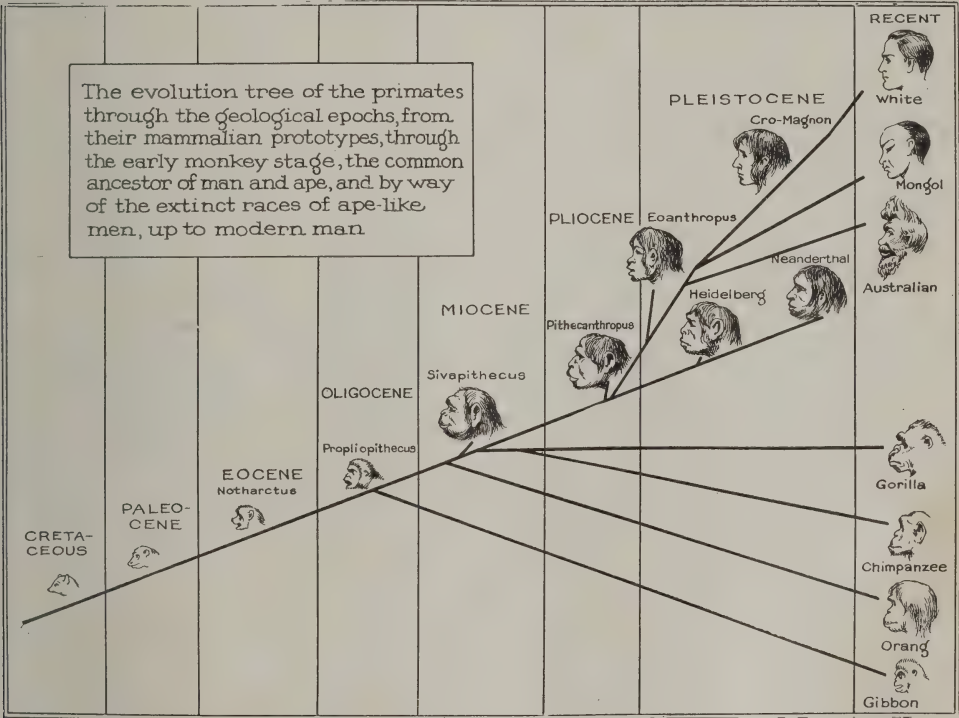
Chief among the opponents of the the-

EVOLUTION

ory of evolution is William Jennings Bryan, who has attacked it as being no more than a worthless guess and has dilated extensively on the dangers to religion and morals if it is taught in schools and colleges. "Evolution," he says, "naturally leads to agnosticism, and if continued, finally to atheism." The real question, he contends, is "Did God use evolution as His plan?" Mr. Bryan believes that those who are teaching Darwinism are undermining the faith of

EVOLUTION

hypothesis of evolution has been well expressed in a single sentence: 'Creation is a process, not a product.' The evolutionist believes that he is living in the days of creation . . . He does not have to go back six thousand years to find God at work in His world. He is at work now, and in the same spirit and upon the same principles. I do not recall any simpler and clearer statement of the omnipresence of the Great Spirit than that of Herbert Spencer: 'Amidst all the mysteries by



Christians. They are raising questions about the Bible as an authoritative source of truth; they are teaching materialistic views that rob the life of the young of spiritual values.

But preachers, scholars, educators and public men throughout the country have called the attempt to oust Darwinism from the schools as archaic and freakish, dishonoring to God, un-American and intellectual suicide. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in an editorial under the title *The Workshop of God*, written a few months before his death, said: "The issue raised by the

which we are surrounded, nothing is more certain than that we are ever in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed."

Professor Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, says that "evolution in 1863 rested on the indirect or circumstantial evidence presented by Darwin, while in 1922 it is the most firmly established truth in the natural universe." In refuting the beliefs of Mr. Bryan, Edward G. Conklin, Professor of Biology in Princeton University, said: "Mr. Bryan offers no

EVOLUTION

new evidences whatever for reopening a case which in the court of intelligent opinion throughout the world has been closed for nearly half a century."

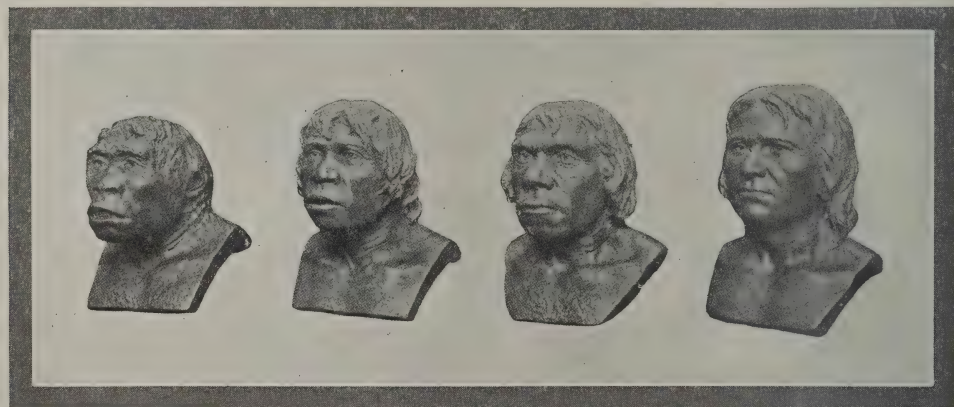
Vernon Kellogg takes this stand: "Because the biologists do not know, or only partially know, the causes of evolution, to assume from this that they have any doubts at all of the reality of evolution, would be to assume what is not true. I do not know of a single living biologist of high repute—and I do not determine repute on a required basis of a belief in evolution—who does not believe in evolution as a proved part of scientific knowledge. It is as well proved a part as many

EVOLUTION

are the outcome of an inorganic evolution, element giving rise to element, going back and back to some primeval stuff, from which they were all originally derived, infinitely long ago."

"To prohibit the scientific teaching of the facts of evolution would involve adopting the intellectual attitude of the twelfth century," declared Dr. James R. Angell, President of Yale.

The attempt to run Darwinism out of the Kentucky schools was brought to a head when Mr. Bryan toured the state and then appeared before its legislature with a prepared attack against the theory of evolution. The bill to debar its teach-



Courtesy Scientific American

1.
Trinil man of Java, or
Pithecanthropus, 500,000
years ago.

2.
Piltdown man, or Eon-
thropus, 125,000 years
ago.

3.
Cave man or Neander-
thal, 50,000 years ago.

4.
Reindeer man, or Cro-
Mangon, 20,000 years
ago.

other parts of this knowledge that we all readily accept."

Professor J. Arthur Thomson, Professor of Natural History in Aberdeen University, says in his book *The Outline of Science*: "The idea of evolution has influenced all the sciences, forcing us to think of everything as with a history behind it, for we have traveled far since Darwin's day. The solar system, the earth, the mountain ranges, and the great deeps, the rocks and crystals, the plants and animals, man himself and his social institutions—all must be seen as the outcome of a long process of Becoming. There are some eighty-odd chemical elements on the earth today, and it is now much more than a suggestion that these

ing in any of the tax-supported institutions of that state failed of passage in the legislature by the narrow margin of only one vote.

In New York, the Rev. John Roach Straton, a prominent Baptist pastor, announced that as a member of the executive committee of the Fundamentalist Movement, he would seek to bar the Darwinian theory from New York's school curriculum.

The teaching of evolution in the Baptist denominational schools in Texas was investigated as being "heretical." The denomination is strong in membership and maintains about fifteen colleges and seminaries in the state, the chief of which is Baylor University, at Waco. The

trouble arose as a result of the publication by the Baylor University Press of *An Introduction to the Principles of Sociology*, by Dr. Grove S. Dow, Professor of Sociology at that university, and is based on the theory of evolution wherever it touches upon the biological aspects of sociology. At a conference of Baptists from all parts of the state such teachings were pronounced "heresy," and a sweeping investigation was instituted of all Baptist schools of the state to determine how much "heresy" was taught. Professor Dow resigned his position.

The teaching of the "cult known as Darwinism" as "a creed to be followed" is prohibited in all state supported public schools and institutions of higher learning in South Carolina by a proviso attached as a rider to the general appropriation bill by the Senate in March, 1922. The amendment which was tagged on to the end of the section providing for the appropriation of funds for the public school system would make it impossible for any public school or higher institution of learning teaching or permitting "Darwinism" to be taught to receive any funds from the state and would prohibit the paying of state funds to any such institution.

The Oklahoma State Baptist Association passed a resolution condemning evolution, and appointed a committee to eradicate this "heresy" from their schools of that state. The Texas Southern Baptists in a convention at Dallas also took the same stand. At a conference representing Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian and Lutheran churches, held at St. Paul, Minn., it was decided to issue a call for a state-wide meeting of Protestant ministers to oppose the teaching of evolution in the public schools of that state.

To say that "man descended from monkeys" is untrue. It is more accurate to say that man and monkeys, as well as the apes, both descended from a common stock. Also, it must be remembered, that this stock was not monkeys as we know them today, but that the monkey has evolved and changed in one direction just as man has changed in another.

The real "study of man," or anthropology, begins with the latter part of the Pliocene Epoch, which immediately preceded the glacial epoch. Pithecanthropus was the Trinil man of Java, the world's most famous prehistoric creature. After thirty years' denial to his fellow scientists from all nations, Dr. Eugene Dubois, discoverer of the "missing link" in human evolution, has accorded to the American School for Prehistoric Studies in Europe, under the direction of Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institution, the courtesy of the first opportunity to make a thorough examination of the original fossils of this half-million-year-old being. On their return to Amsterdam, after an inspection of the bones at Dr. Dubois's home at Haarlam, the American scientists seemed convinced that this ape-man was more nearly human than formerly believed. When Dr. Dubois publishes his detailed study, the Java ape-man, the remains of whom he found near Trinil in the island of Java in 1891, will assume an even weightier place in science than it has held up to now.

Next we come to the great glacial epoch, the Pleistocene. The total duration of this epoch was probably 400,000 years. The real development of man was contemporaneous with the glacial epoch. Heidelberg man and Neanderthal man represent a branch of the tree which finally became extinct. Yet this branch of man lived during more than 200,000 years, leaving us many remains of his culture and fossils of himself. There are reasons for believing that Neanderthal man, if not directly descended from the Heidelberg man of 200,000 years previous, did have his descent from a very similar being. Neanderthal man appears in Europe chiefly as a cave dweller. He is the original "cave man." He must have presented a truly forbidding appearance to the more advanced Cro-Magnon race which was destined to overwhelm and exterminate him, for the Cave Man came to an abrupt end some 25,000 years ago.

Following back our diagram, we come to Eoanthropus, the name of the Pilt-

EVOLUTION

down man, discovered in England, in 1911, in gravels, not in caves. *Eoanthropus* means "dawn man," and he is placed on the scale of intelligence where the ape has become a man, perhaps 125,000 years ago.

Not long after this it is believed the black and yellow races branched off. The state of opinion concerning them is too unsettled to warrant drawing definite conclusions. Of course, they have each been evolving along with the white race.

Finally we come to the Pleistocene Cro-Magnon man, the equal of any of the human races of today. The Cro-Magnons took over the same caves they had won from the Neanderthals whom they displaced. They hunted their game on the steppes, pursuing the same wild horses and reindeer their Cave Man predecessors had lived upon. The Cro-Magnons are the "Reindeer Men" about

EVOLUTION

whom so much has been written, and they, too, lived in caves.

It is believed that the present peoples of Europe represent two invasions. First came from the Mediterranean stock with long heads; later came the Alpine stock with broad heads. Using weapons of polished instead of rough stone, they are the first European men of the New Stone Age. We do not know anything of the whole course of evolution that connects our own white race back to the early primate stem. The records probably live in the soil of southern Asia and we have not yet got at them. Many logical reasons have prevented the few expeditions undertaken from attaining effective results. Lacking the means of access to the remains of our own ancestors, we have had to be satisfied with a study of the remains of several extinct but collateral races of men and near men.

Ferris, Woodbridge Nathan (1853-), senator (Democrat) from Michigan. He was born on a farm at Spencer, N. Y., and educated at local academies, Oswego Normal and Training School, and at the University of Michigan where he studied medicine. He taught in a business college for ten years, and in 1884 founded a business training school, the Ferris Institute, at Big Rapids, Mich., which he is still conducting. He is also president of the Big Rapids Savings Bank. In 1892 he was democratic candidate for Congress, and for governor of Michigan in 1904. He was elected governor of the state in 1913, in which capacity he served to the end of 1916. When he was elected United States Senator in 1922, it was the first time in many years that Michigan elected a democrat to the Senate. He succeeded Senator Townsend, whose defeat was in part attributed to Townsend's defense of his colleague, Senator Newberry in the sensational public charges that Newberry's election was the result of huge expenditure of money.

Fess, Simeon D. (1861-). Senator (Republican) from Ohio and close political and personal friend of the late President Harding. Before launching upon his political career he was engaged in educational work in Ohio, as professor of American History, from 1889 to 1897, and director of the College of Law, 1879 to 1900, Ohio Northern University; lecturer at University of Chicago, 1902 to 1917. He served for ten years at Washington in the House of Representatives. Was a member of the 63d to 67th Congresses, and was elected U. S. Senator, November, 1922. He was chairman of the Republican national congressional campaign committee, in 1918. From 1903 to 1906 he edited *World's Events*, and is the author of numerous books, notably *Outline of United States History*, *American Political Theory*, *Civics in Ohio*, and *Outline of Physiology*.

Frost, Robert (1875-). American poet, born at San Francisco, of Scotch-New England parentage. He is a poet of mountain land and the pasture—he knows the orchard wall, the barn and the

birch tree, as well as the Vermont farmer at work in the fields at haying time or on the log roads in winter, for he was a farmer at Derry, N. H., from 1900 to 1905. While an almost rigid adherence to the colloquial characterizes all his poems and he is preeminently a singer of Yankee moods, because of his intuitive understanding of the workings of simple minds, yet he succeeds in being both national and universal. His poems reflect vivid moments in a peasant's life with great dramatic power.

He was a student at Dartmouth and subsequently at Harvard. At various times he was a teacher—at Derry, 1905-1911; teacher of psychology at N. H. State Normal School, Plymouth, 1911-1912; and professor of English, Amherst College, 1916-1920. He spent 1912-1915 in England, where his first volume of poems, *A Boy's Will*, appeared, in 1913. *North of Boston*, a series of dramatic portraits of New England farm folk, was also printed in England (1914) before American publishers fully recognized the merit of Mr. Frost's work. His latest volume of poems, *Mountain Interval*, was published in the United States in 1916. Mr. Frost is now poet in residence at the University of Michigan and spends the winter months on the campus at Ann Arbor.

Fundamentalists. (See EVOLUTION).

Ford, Henry. Born July 30, 1863, of farmer parents, representative of Michigan's sturdy pioneers of three-quarters of a century ago, Henry Ford's early life paralleled closely that of other farmer boys of that day, a round of daily chores, attending the distant district school, and the all-day's work in the fields in summer. One exception alone marked his boyhood; he had rigged up a shop containing a few tools of his own gathering, and there, during spare time, his passion for things mechanical held sway. At the age of sixteen he left school and the Dearborn farm to become a machinist in Detroit, only a few miles away.

Nights he did repairing in a watch and jewelry shop. And for eight years Henry Ford followed this line, working in various shops, but always adding to his

fund of knowledge of machinery, and preparing himself for greater tasks.

During his 24th year, his father offered Henry Ford 40 acres of timbered land provided he returned to the farm. He accepted the land and accordingly returned, bringing with him his shop, which boasted many new tools. Immediately a sawmill and a portable engine were obtained, and Henry Ford became a lumber manufacturer. The same year he happily married Clara J. Bryant, born and reared only a few miles from his father's farm. The issue of his marriage was an only child, a son, Edsel Bryant Ford.

With some of the first lumber from his mill, Henry Ford built on his new farm a house one and one-half stories high and thirty-one feet square. Into this he and Mrs. Ford moved. His shop was also brought to the new place, where he began work on a steam car. It was the first Ford passenger car, but was soon abandoned, because though boiler after boiler was experimented with, none proved satisfactory.

He stayed on the farm two years, but again left for the city to become night shift in a lighting company at a salary of \$45.00 a month. However, his general ability and genius in making prompt repairs, soon brought him entire charge and raised his salary to \$125.00, which he earned for seven years with the same company. A small brick shed in the rear of his home was fitted into a work shop, and there Henry Ford, often working far into the morning hours—devoted his spare time to creating his first gas car. It was—or is, for it still runs—a two-cylindere motor car with a speed of from 25 to 30 miles an hour. A company was formed with Henry Ford as chief engineer, and few cars were built. This connection not being satisfactory, he withdrew in 1901 to begin building another car, which was completed in 1902. In 1903, the present Ford Motor Company was organized.

Mr. Ford owned 25½% of the stock, and held the position of Vice-President and Factory Manager. The company was capitalized for \$100,000, but not more than \$28,000 in cash was ever paid into the treasury of the company.

Henry Ford soon realized that his own ideas and policies, which were very clearly defined, could not be carried out unless he should be in free control. Accordingly, in 1906, he purchased sufficient stock to bring his holdings up to 51%, and a short time later, at seven to one, procured 7½% more, making a total of 58½%. This arrangement continued until 1919, when Edsel Ford, who had succeeded his father as president, purchased the remaining 41½% of the stock. The company was re-organized under the laws of Delaware for an authorized capitalization of \$100,000,000, and this is the present arrangement.

The first car manufactured by the Ford Motor Company was on the road in June and sold early part of July, 1903. However, no sooner had "production" began in the Ford Plant, than Henry Ford began building racing cars, for in the early days of the industry, practically every noteworthy automobile company entered its cars in the races.

The first Ford racer, piloted by Henry Ford himself, won race after race in all parts of the country. No entry list was considered complete until the Ford was in. With "999" Henry Ford first broke the mile a minute record on an ice track at Baltimore Bay in 1904. The remarkable feats of Ford cars probably did as much to make known the name of Ford as any other circumstance.

The growth of the Ford Motor Company has been progressive, continuous; and at all times impelled by the personality of its founder. The present plant site contains three hundred and five acres, of which one hundred and twenty-three are under roof; and 50,000 and more employes work in this huge factory.

Gale, Zona (1874-). American author, whose play, *Miss Lulu Bett*, was awarded by Columbia University the Pulitzer prize of one thousand dollars as the best play produced in New York City during 1920; also winner of the \$2000 prize offered by an eastern magazine for the best short story submitted not over three thousand words in length. In this contest over fifteen thousand manuscripts were received.

Miss Gale was born at Portage, Wis., and is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin (1895). She was a reporter in Milwaukee until 1901, and until 1904 was a member of the staff of the New York *World* and contributor of short stories and poems to numerous magazines. Her stories of that strange place, Friendship Village, and those too-good-to-be-true people, Pelleas and Etarre, were so popular that to satisfy the public demand she turned out manuscript after manuscript, weighted down with words and with but little action on the part of the characters; in fact, her mind runs rather to character analysis and sentimentalism than to dramatic situations.

She remained in New York City long enough to absorb its atmosphere, but her real work is accomplished in Portage. In 1918 she published her best literary effort, *Birth*, a novel in which there is a rich intermingling of delicate humor and grim tragedy, with piercing comments on life. In addition to her dramatic success, *Miss Lulu Bett*, which also appears in novel form, she has written a one-act play *The Neighbors*, and is a prolific magazine contributor. Other novels are: *Heart's Kindred*, *A Daughter of Tomorrow*, *Mothers to Men* and *Faint Perfume*.

Galsworthy, John (1867-). English novelist and playwright, one of the foremost of our day. Everything from his pen—be it novel, short story, drama, or essay—is on a high level of craftsmanship, and beauty of diction. He is a shrewd, ironic observer versed in the mysterious ethics of upper middle families, an enthusiast for justice, and a staunch democrat. Few of the ironies of so-called justice administered in the

courts or by exponents of our social code escape him. He is a prolific writer.

He was born at Coombe, Surrey, and was educated at Harrow and New College, Oxford. Although called to the bar in 1890, he has devoted himself mainly to literature. His first novel, *Jocelyn*, appeared in 1898. With the appearance of *The Island Pharisees*, in 1904, and *The Man of Property*, two years later, his reputation was established. These were followed by *The Country House*, *Fraternity*, *The Forsytes*, *The Patrician*, *The Dark Flower*, *The Freeland's*, *Saint's Progress*, *In Chancery*, and *To Let*, in addition to several books of essays and short stories. His dramas have a strong emotional appeal. Those which are particularly representative are: *The Silver Box*, *Joy*, and *Strife*. *The Pigeon*, *The Eldest Son*, *The Fugitive*, *The Skin Game*, and *Loyalties* are the titles of some of his more recent plays.

Gasoline. Automobile owners and other users of gasoline and oil were pleasantly surprised in the summer of 1923 by a sudden and drastic reduction in retail cost of these commodities. Buyers of gasoline who had been paying from 20 to 25 cents a gallon and who had been accustomed to see price fluctuations measured by the penny or fractions thereof were startled to find the cost plunge suddenly down to 15 and 16 cents. Such an economic phenomenon justifies an inquiry.

The main cause of the disturbance has been the great increase of crude production in southern California, which is shown by the latest figures for the daily production of the United States and of the State of California, at the present time and one year ago:

United States California		
Barrels Daily		
August, 1923.....	2,250,450	872,000
August, 1922.....	1,492,450	375,000

This, however, is not the whole case, for the production of Mexican oil, which came largely to this country, has been declining. The imports in the five months ending May 31, 1923, were 30,774,000 barrels less than in the corresponding



GUATEMALA. (1) Native villagers assemble to greet new bishop. (2) Zutuhuile Indians, being without firearms, are forced to capture ducks with stones. (3) Lake Atitlan, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, in the heart of the Real Indian country. (4) Near San Juancito. (5) Court scene. (6) United States Consulate, San Juancito.

months of 1922. The Mexican oil came in on the Atlantic seaboard, and until about three months ago comparatively little oil was moved from California to the Eastern coast.

Great Lakes Dispute. Are the waters of the Great Lakes national or international? That is the question upon which the water level controversy between the Chicago Sanitary District and the Hydro-Electric Commission of the province of Ontario, Canada, turns.

At present the Sanitary District is diverting from the lakes 10,000 cubic feet of water a second to dispose of the sewage of Greater Chicago. This diversion, according to the Canadian parties to the controversy, results in the partial curtailment of the supply of water for power purposes at Niagara Falls, to the detriment of all residents of the province of Ontario.

The Ontario Commission recently granted a hearing to representatives of the Sanitary District, but took what is considered by the press of Chicago an arbitrary attitude. Replying to the arguments of the members of the Sanitary District delegation, Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Canadian body, said:

"We think it is absurd for Chicago, great as it is, to attempt to control international waters. There is demand for all the water power this continent can produce—to stop this waste from coal mines of the United States, upon which Canadians now depend, before the last lump is yielded.

"What I am thinking of is the farmer's wife. I want her to have electricity to operate her washing machine, to light her house, to milk her cows, and so on."

The Chicago delegation laid before the Canadians a plan to build compensating works in the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers. These works would maintain the desired level and at the same time give Chicago enough water for sewage disposal and Canadian and American authorities have agreed that the plan is sound. But the Sanitary District is doubtful as to the possibility of raising the \$200,000,000 necessary to install the compensators.

The Canadians push their contentions on the theory that the water of the lakes is international property. This the Chicagoans will not yet admit; but they say that if this contention is upheld, Chicago will have as much right to the use of power developed from the falls as has the province of Ontario.

The strongest argument advanced by the representatives of the Sanitary District is that the health of Chicago is of greater importance than is electricity for Canadian farms.

Grey, Zane (1875—), author of numerous picturesque western novels, which rank at the head of lists of best sellers of our day. He was born at Zanesville, O., and was graduated from the Zanesville high school and later studied dental surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. He practised in New York City from 1898 to 1904, and since has devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. Among his most popular novels are: *To the Last Man*, *The Mysterious Rider*, *The Man of the Forest*, *U. P. Trail*, *Riders of the Purple Sage*, *Desert Gold*, *The Last of the Plainsmen*, and *The Lone Star Ranger*. He has written several adventure books for boys. His outstanding book of short stories, *Tales of Fishes*, describes many of his fishing adventures, for he is a noted devotee of salt-water fishing. His *Tales of Lonely Trails*, takes the reader to many of the desert and canyon scenes of the West described with such beauty and fidelity in many of his novels.

Guatemala, Republic of. Second in size and crowding Nicaragua for first place in importance is Guatemala's position in Central America. The state is rapidly becoming modernized and has a promising future. It is the most northerly of the Central American states, and is bounded by Mexico, north and west, British Honduras, east, Honduras and Salvador, east and south, and the Pacific Ocean, southwest.

SURFACE AND CLIMATE. The Cordilleras cut the country into a large and a small drainage area; but the smallest, or Pacific, area, is economically the most important. The larger, eastern, area is

GUATEMALA

thinly populated, though its potential value as an agricultural region is high.

The lowlands on each side of the Cordilleras have a tropical climate, which is not as healthful as the more nearly temperate climate of the interior uplands. Fever and poisonous reptiles breed in the low country, rendering life precarious.

Guatemala has a large forest area and has a very diversified plant and animal population. Deer, peccaries, the tapir, and many species of gorgeously colored birds, find shelter in the forests.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE. Coffee, banana, and cacao culture are the principal industries, with coffee first in importance among the country's crops. Cotton is grown in steadily increasing quantities, and vanilla sugar cane, and tobacco are commanding considerable areas. Stock raising is an important industry of the interior, hides being the leading animal product.

Guatemala has a large potential mineral wealth, including gold, silver, coal, iron, lead, and salt. The government encourages mining, but the industry suffers because of the lack of transportation facilities.

First among the country's exports are coffee and bananas, with cacao, vanilla, hides, lumber, and minerals following in constantly varying order. Cotton goods, machinery, tools, drugs and medicines, and foodstuffs are the leading imports.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION. For all children between the ages of six and fourteen, primary education is free and compulsory. The government elementary schools are adequate to the needs of the republic. There is a national university, a medical school, a school of law and a military school, and the state maintains six normal schools. The percentage of illiteracy is steadily decreasing.

Though Guatemala has no state religion and freedom of worship is guaranteed, almost all of the inhabitants adhere to the Roman Catholic faith.

GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY. The constitution under which the republic is governed was adopted in 1879, and has been amended several times. It provides for

GUATEMALA

a President, a National Assembly, and a Council of State. The President is elected for six years and is assisted by the heads of the departments of government and Justice, Foreign Affairs, War, Public Credit and Hacienda, and Education.

The National Assembly is elected by popular vote. The Council is partly elected by the Assembly and partly appointed by the President. Suffrage is universal. The country is divided into twenty-three departments.

Civilization of a kind existed in Guatemala at a period antedating by centuries the advent of Europeans. But little of it remained when Alvarado conquered the country for Spain in 1522-24.

The first Spanish settler misruled the natives and little progress was made until the declaration of independence in 1821. In 1823 Guatemala joined the Confederation of Central America, but adopted an independent constitution in 1833.

Warfare with the neighboring states ensued, continuing until the opening of the twentieth century. After 1907 the country's development was comparatively peaceful.

Despite the efforts of German immigrants from Mexico to prevent Guatemala's breaking with Germany, the republic severed relations in 1917, the severance later being considered an actual declaration of war. The country joined the League of Nations soon after it was organized.

Statistics:

Area, square miles	48,290
Population (est.)	2,124,000
Chief cities:	
Guatemala City	125,000
Coban	30,770
Quezaltenango	28,940
Totonicapan	28,310
Elementary Schools	1,334
Miles of Railroad	512
Par of Exchange, silver peso ..	50.7 cents
Floating Debt	\$ 140,000
External Debt, sterling	1,940,643
Imports	13,369,611
Exports	12,140,826

HARDING FUNERAL

Harding Funeral. The remarkable demonstration of emotion that followed the sudden announcement of President Harding's death was without precedent in the history of America. Not only in the sincere and profound grief of a people was this demonstration unique, but in its prolongation. From the time of President Harding's death on August 2, 1923, in San Francisco, to the burial in Marion, Ohio, on the afternoon of August 10th, the entire nation mourned.

Progress of the funeral train across the continent, bearing the body of the dead Chief Executive, was followed with awed public interest. All along the route throngs gathered to pay their respects. The flag-draped casket was so placed that it was visible through the window of the last car. As the train passed through the larger cities, the crowds were so dense that the train was slowed down to a pace no faster than a man could walk. In fact, at times it inched its way at a snail's pace. Several hours were consumed in passing through Chicago.

At Washington the body was borne to the East Room of the White House, where the dead president lay in state surrounded by a guard of honor.

Just how to analyze the causes of such an extraordinary emotional demonstration is probably not within the ability of any individual. The kindness and sincerity of President Harding which were the foundation of a remarkable personal magnetism had endeared him to the people regardless of political affiliation. Among the first to express sympathy to Mrs. Harding were Former President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and they were among the mourners at the Harding funeral.

From the White House, where the ceremony consisted of the reading of the Lord's Prayer, the body was borne in stately procession to the rotunda of the Capitol, escorted by distinguished men, troops under arms, and civilian organizations. Muffled drums beat, bands played funeral marches and hymns, bells tolled, and guns boomed forth the last salute. There was a tremendous concourse of spectators along the line of march.

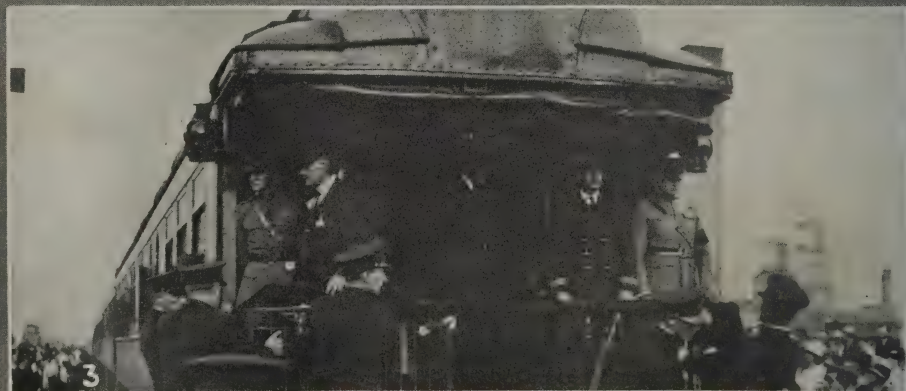
HARDING FUNERAL

The procession provided an impressive and solemn spectacle. The military escort, headed by General Pershing on horseback, followed directly behind an escort of mounted police. The Second Squadron of the Third United States Cavalry followed next. Then came the First Battery of the Sixth Field Artillery, dragging their guns along four abreast. The Twelfth Infantry Band moved slowly down the historic avenue playing a hymn. They preceded the Twelfth Regiment, United States Infantry. The Thirteenth Engineers' Band and the Thirteenth Regiment of Engineers passed next. Then came the United States Marine Band and a full regiment of marines. The United States Navy Band followed the marines, who headed a composite regiment drawn from all units of the navy.

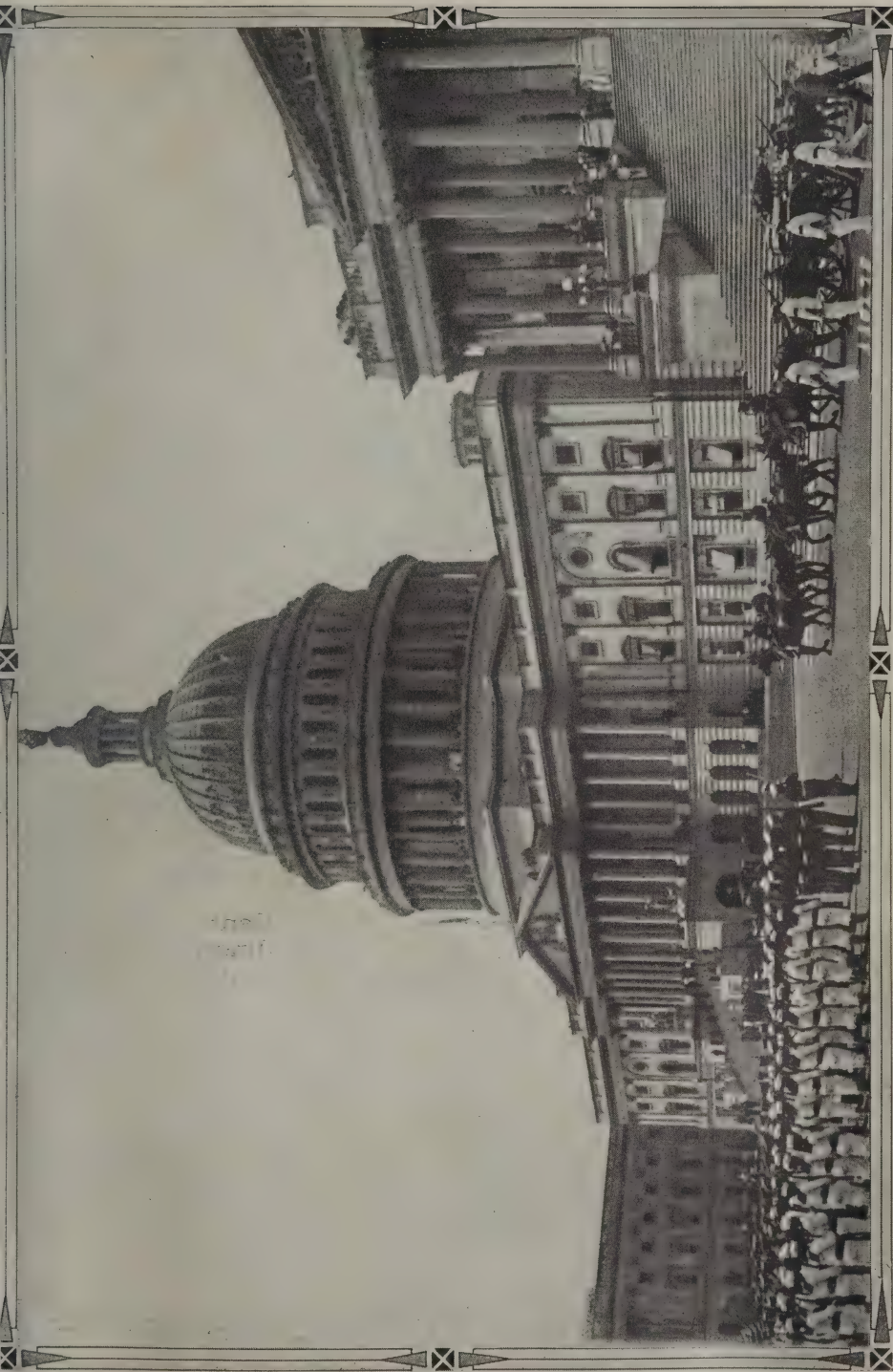
The civic procession came next in the line, headed by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as Marshal. Among the first automobiles in this section were those occupied by Mrs. Harding, by President Coolidge, former Presidents Taft and Wilson. Then came the cars of the foreign Ambassadors, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet members, the Foreign Ministers and *Chargés d'Affaires*, representatives of the Senate and House and of the various governmental departments. Following these were detachments of Civil War veterans, ex-service men of the World War and many civic organizations.

In the rotunda of the Capitol, where the body was placed, religious exercises marked by deep emotion were held. Then the body was taken to the train to be conveyed to Marion, Ohio, where Mr. Harding had begun the career which culminated in his elevation to the highest office in the gift of his countrymen.

There, on August 10, amid the tears of his fellow-citizens who knew him best and, therefore, loved him most, the burial took place. With simple ceremonies, pervaded with the grief of his fellow-townsmen, among whom he had been for years the chief figure, the body of Warren G. Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States, was laid to rest in the



NATION MOURNS. (1) Body of President Harding leaving White House. (2) Lying in state in East Room. (3) The funeral train.



PASSING THE CAPITOL.

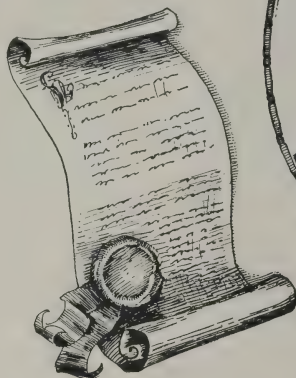
Flag-draped coffin containing body of President Harding in solemn procession.

HARDING'S ADMINISTRATION

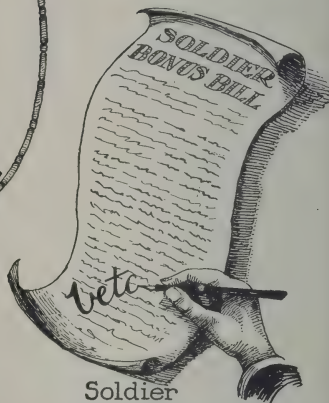
1921 1923



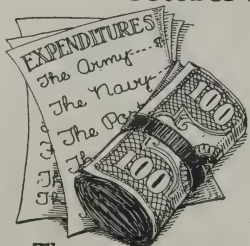
Warren G. Harding
Born Nov. 2, 1865
Died Aug. 2, 1923



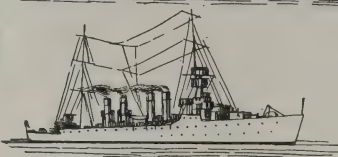
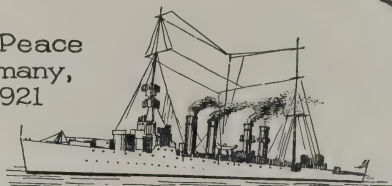
Treaty of Peace
with Germany,
October 1921



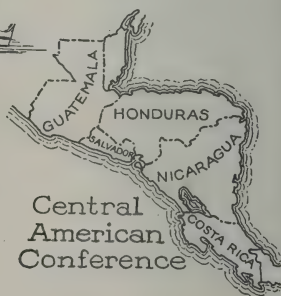
Soldier
Bonus
Vetoed



The
Budget



Reduction
of the Navy



Central
American
Conference



Prohibition Fight



Birthplace in Morrow County, O.

beautiful cemetery of Marion. Near the brownstone receiving vault where the metal casket containing his still form was placed, are the mounds which cover the bodies of his mother and sister. Round about are the graves of many with whom he was on terms of intimacy in Marion's pleasant community life. A quiet and restful spot is this "God's acre" of Warren Harding's home town, sweet smelling from myriads of flowers; a place suggestive of all that such a sacred spot should be.

All that could be done was done by Mrs. Harding to prevent any appearance of pomp and ostentation. She resisted the efforts of those who would have made the tree-shaded, homelike little city the scene of a great ceremonial. No troops were in the simple procession which followed the body of the late President to the tomb, save that little band of soldiers, sailors, and marines which had guarded the casket in its journey across the continent to Washington and from Washington to Marion. While the processional was in progress, guns boomed a final salute, and as the final words were said a bugler sounded "Taps." The services were plain and touching. Amid prayers and hymns and tears, all that was mortal of Mr. Harding was borne to the tomb.

On the day of the funeral there was a general cessation of business and amusements throughout the United States. Never before in the history of the country has there been a similar manifestation of universal grief. As the body was lowered into the tomb all transit, telephone and other utility activities ceased for several minutes, and taps were sounded and bells tolled throughout the country.

Harvey, George (1864-). American ambassador to England under the administration of President Harding. He was born at Peacham, Vt., and was educated at Peacham Academy and the Universities of Nevada and Vermont. He started his journalistic career at the age of 18 as reporter on the *Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican* and later worked in

that capacity on the *Chicago News* and the *New York World*; he became managing editor of the latter in 1893. For three years he was constructor and president of several electric railways, and in 1898 organized a syndicate which secured possession of the lines in Havana, Cuba. In 1899 he purchased the *North American Review*, which he edited for several years. From 1900 to 1915 he was president of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, during most of which time he edited *Harper's Weekly*. In 1903 he purchased *Metropolitan Magazine*. During the 1912 campaign he gave Wilson his support, but after Wilson's nomination an estrangement developed, due, as it is generally conceded, to Wilson's intimation that his cause was being jeopardized by Harvey's officiousness. He opposed the League of Nations on the ground that it entailed the yielding of national sovereignty. In the *North American Review's War Weekly*, which he established in 1918, and which later was known as *Harvey's Weekly*, the Wilson administration was bitterly attacked. Harvey was influential in securing the nomination of Harding at the Republican National Convention of 1920, and in the following year was appointed ambassador to England by President Harding.

Hergesheimer, Joseph (1880-). American writer whose works are characterized by foreign settings and are colorful and full of sensuous beauty and brilliant word pictures. He has an oriental's attraction to fabrics, spices, essences, and tinsel, and describes them in great detail. A critic has said of him: "He thinks in terms of sight and touch; and should one seek to reduce his search and interest in life to two words, they would be 'elegance' and 'charm'." He was born in Philadelphia. For a short time he attended a Quaker school there; he was also a student at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He is said to have given himself a long apprenticeship as an author, and wrote for fourteen years, urged on by a dogged belief in his ability, without having a single manuscript accepted. He has known the bit-

HERGESHEIMER

terness of adversity and has experienced numerous rebuffs from editors before the publication of his first work, *The Lay Anthony*, in 1914.

He lives in a charming home at West Chester, Pa., where everything is conducive to inspirational writing, but he prefers to work like a business man. He rents a small office opposite the courthouse in West Chester, and starts his work at nine o'clock in the morning. His notes, correspondence, and manuscripts

HETCH HETCHY

Mr. Hergesheimer is a shrewd business man. He refuses to part with his manuscripts, as he believes that at some future time they will have a high monetary value. He has a hobby for collecting rare books and first editions. At least an hour each morning is spent studying the many catalogs which come to him. He is a large man, of genial personality, and is usually rather elaborately dressed. The publication of his *The Three Black Pennys*, placed him in



Hetch Hetchy Dam.

of everything he writes are kept in steel filing cabinets.

Hergesheimer writes the first draft of his work carefully in a grade school composition book, which his secretary copies, triple-spaced, on the typewriter. Innumerable changes, additions, and corrections are made, and she then again types the manuscript, after which more corrections are made. The third draft, and often the first galley, contain rearrangement of words and other alterations.

the first rank of American novelists. Other of his works are: *Mountain Blood*, *Gold and Iron*, *Java Head*, *Linda Condon*, *Steel*, *Cytherea*, *The Bright Shawl*, and several books of short stories, notably *The Happy End* and *Wild Oranges*.

Hetch Hetchy Dam. With the completion of the Hetch Hetchy Dam, 150 miles east of San Francisco, that city and the towns surrounding it have an added water supply of approximately 50

HONDURAS

billion gallons. Work on the dam was begun in 1919 and completed in 1923.

The dam is of the concrete masonry type, and is 342 feet from base to crest, the crest being 4,661 feet above sea level. It spans the Tuolumne River, gathering the waters of that stream and of Elanor and Cherry creeks into the huge reservoir. The river and creeks rise in the Yosemite National Park 156 miles distant.

Water is carried to the cities through a succession of aqueducts, flumes and tunnels, 87 miles long. The San Joaquin Valley is crossed by steel pressure pipes 18.3 miles long; the Coast Range is pierced by a pressure tunnel 31.5 miles long; and three pipes take the water across San Francisco Bay to the 300,000,000-gallon Amazon Reservoir.

Besides supplying San Francisco and other towns with water, the dam, through its spillways, will develop 200,000 hydro-electric horse-power for power and lighting.

Honduras, Republic of. Mountains looking down upon fertile plantations and great herds of cattle are the dominant physical feature of this prosperous Central American state. It is third largest of the five republics, and has for boundaries the Caribbean Sea, north; Nicaragua, east and south; Salvador, south and west; and Guatemala, west.

SURFACE AND CLIMATE. While the mountains of Honduras are not as high as those of some of the other Central American republics, they are more extensive. In the western half of the state the massed ranges rise as high as 10,000 feet. Near the eastern border is another large range, and about 200 miles from the frontier this is paralleled by still another, though lower, range.

The state is well drained, and in the mountain valleys and fertile low borderlands of the north and south agriculture and stock raising flourish. The principal rivers of the east are the Negro and the Patuca; and the Ulua is the largest in the west. In the interior are several large lakes.

Honduras has an equable, warm and healthful climate, fever being almost un-

HONDURAS

known. Even in the mountains extremes of temperature do not prevail.

The highlands are forested with ebony, mahogany, dyewoods, cedar and sarsaparilla; but most extensive of all are the pine forests, which begin at about 1,800 feet above sea level.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE. Agriculture, stock raising and mining are the three industries by which the country lives. Bananas grow wild in almost all parts of the state and as high as 3,000 feet above sea level, but commercial banana culture is confined to the hot northern coast. Cocoanuts, indigo, rice, wheat, lemons and oranges are also grown for export, while beans, tobacco and corn are cultivated for home consumption.

More than 665,000 head of domestic animals find pasturage in the interior. Cattle are the most extensively raised and hides are a leading item in the export trade.

The mineral wealth of the country is large, but the deposits of gold, silver, coal, iron, zinc, saltpeter, nickel, and other minerals have never been properly worked. The only minerals exported are gold, silver and lead.

The annual shipments of fruit, nuts and hides have remained steady for a number of years, but the lumber exports have shown a slight, steady increase.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION. Assisted by the Federal government, the municipalities provide for primary education. It is nominally free and compulsory for all children between the ages of seven and fifteen, but the law on this point is not strictly enforced. At Tegucigalpa is the highest educational institution in the state—the University of Honduras. Secondary and normal schools in adequate numbers are also maintained.

Honduras has no state religion, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Freedom of worship is guaranteed by the constitution.

GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY. The constitution of Honduras is of comparatively recent adoption—1904. Provision is made for the direct election of a President for a term of six years. The President appoints his cabinet of five. Legis-

HONDURAS

lative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies of 42 members. The constitution is a liberal and enlightened instrument, insuring to the republic peace and prosperity.

In 1502 Columbus landed on the Central American coast near the present Cape Honduras. Some years later Cristobal de Olid, a Spanish soldier, made a settlement in the state and established an independent government, but not until Cortez entered the country from Mexico was Spanish sovereignty insured.

Cortez found the natives less hostile than had been expected; they learned Spanish readily and co-operated with the newcomers. But Spanish misrule prevailed here as in other Central American colonies.

Honduras threw off the Spanish chains in 1531 and became a part of the Mexican Empire; this alliance was not broken until the establishment of the Central American Confederation in 1823. With Salvador and Nicaragua, the state in 1849 formed a political alliance that held until 1863.

Honduras was one of the signatories of the Constitution of the Federation of Central America in 1921, but the federation collapsed after the overthrow of the Herrera government in Guatemala in 1922.

The republic is a member of Central American Court of Justice, established in 1908, and of the League of Nations. In August, 1922, the Presidents of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador met aboard the United States battleship Tacoma, anchored in the neutral waters of the Gulf of Fouseca, and renewed the treaty of 1907. It was so amended and extended as to make impossible the formation in one state of revolution—any movements to be carried out in a neighboring state.

Statistics:

Area, square miles	44,275
Population (1921)	637,114
Chief Cities:	
Tegucigalpa	38,950
La Esperanza	11,453
Santa Rosa	10,574

HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL

Elementary Schools	871
Miles of Railroad	475
Par of Exchange, peso	50.7 cents
Internal Debt	\$16,500,000
External Debt	107,644,450
Imports	14,319,882
Exports	8,793,296

Hudson River Tunnel. A marvelous tunnel is being constructed under the Hudson River at New York for vehicles passing between New York and New Jersey. This great under-water passage, when completed, will be one of man's supreme triumphs of engineering. Its colossal size, the dangers and difficulties that had to be overcome, the enormous relief to traffic congestion it will provide, and the complicated scientific problems involved — all make the story of this enterprise one of romantic interest.

Apparently insurmountable obstacles stood in the way of the builders.

The tunnel will have to handle twenty times the amount of traffic handled by any other vehicular tunnel in the world. Unlike any other vehicular tunnel, it will have to afford *continuous* use of its roadways. It is a well-known fact that the present lack of transportation facilities across the Hudson are costing New York and the Jersey cities millions of dollars in commercial losses, and are directly responsible for much disorganized business. There are twelve ordinary city blocks in a mile. The tunnel therefore is as long as about seventeen city blocks! It will consist of two immense tubes which will have to be built through mud 50 feet below the original bottom of the river, and about 89 feet below main high water level. The steel and concrete foundations will have to support a 15,000,000 pound load.

If the two giant tubes are to rest on mud, of what good will a steel and concrete foundation be, you ask? Would not such a foundation-bed settle in some places? The engineers believe that the compact silt under the river will be hard enough and tough enough to support the tunnel tubes with their thousands of tons of weight, but in order to make the tunnel absolutely safe, the foundation piles are to be driven down thru mud and silt

HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL

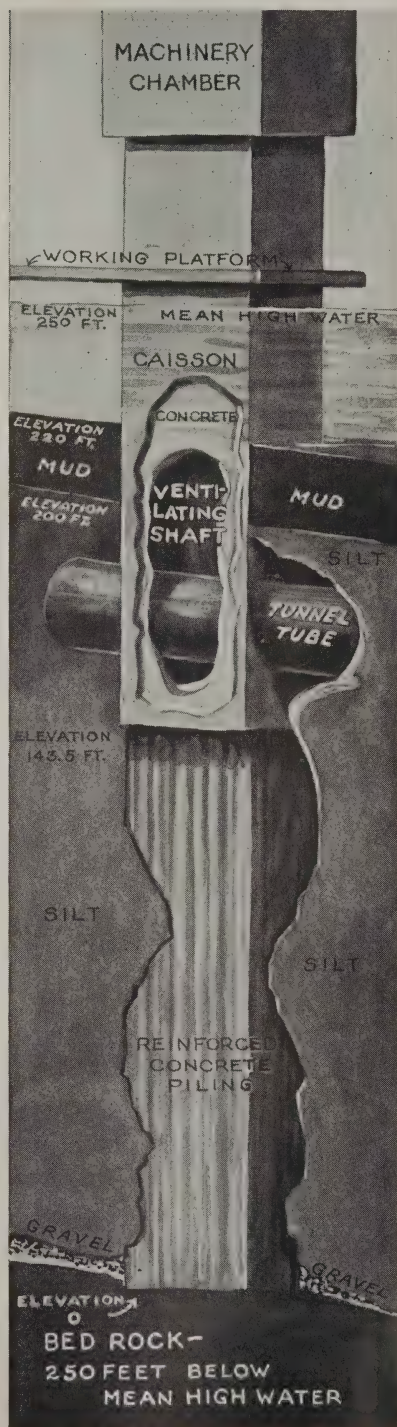
to bed-rock, 250 feet below the surface of the river!

THE FOUNDATION. Now you will wonder perhaps, how these foundation piles or huge steel pipes, 24 inches in diameter, cut into lengths 20 feet and each pipe weighing about 3,100 pounds, are sunk in the river bed of mud and driven to a depth of 250 feet. Platforms are first built out over the river where the foundation piles are to be located. Cross-platforms are then built enclosing open spaces in which the foundation piles are driven. Great steel girders hold the 24-inch steel pipe firmly in place while it is being driven. Three sections of pipe are coupled together and screwed up until the ends of the pipes meet in the middle of the sleeves, and a heavy reinforcement ring, forming a cutting and bearing edge, is screwed to the lower end of the pipe which is lifted, set in the proper position between the gridiron girders and lowered to the bottom of the river, where it sinks into the soft mud about 15 or 20 feet by its own weight.

An oil well digger's bit is churned up and down inside the pipe, and all the mud and water bailed out. This churning and bailing goes on alternately until the pipe is not only emptied, but a hole about 15 feet deep has been dug below the lowest section of pipe. Another 20-foot section is then carefully screwed on the upper end and with the additional weight, the four sections usually sink to the bottom of the hole. This adding of sections of pipe, and drilling and bailing go on, until the pipe strikes bed-rock.

Then a hole one foot deep is drilled into the rock and the pipe is lowered into it. The pipe is reinforced inside by six vertical, square, steel rods placed at equal distances from each other, and 1½ inches from the inner surface of the pipe. These rods are bolted together and a rich mixture of concrete is used to fill up the remaining space in the pipe. After the piles have been concreted, they are cut off some distance below the floor of the tunnel, and a concrete top is built over them. The cutting is done by means of a long, hollow vertical shaft that is lowered into the pile to exactly the right posi-

HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL



Hudson River Tunnel—Cross section of ventilating shaft.

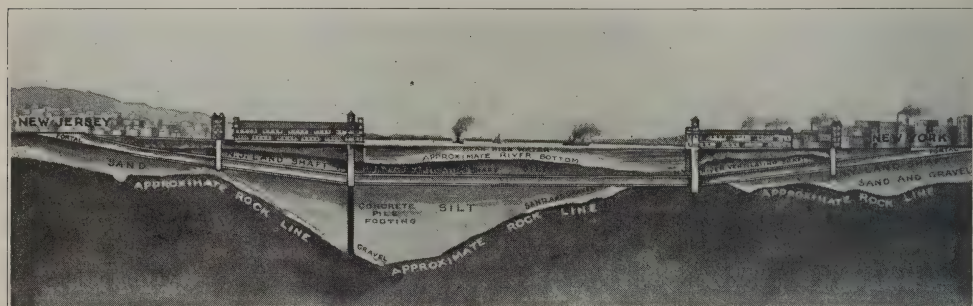
HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL

tion. It is operated by four men with levers and cuts the pipe off very accurately within from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours. The machine is then withdrawn, and the upper end of the pipe, 100 or 110 feet in length, is used for the lower section of the next pile to be driven.

Above this secure foundation of piles, will be the roadway, or the two tubes. A cast-iron tube filled with concrete will rest on top of the foundation piling and will support the floor of the tunnel. No

HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL

so much value to the entire engineering profession at large, we will tell you about one of them. The experiment consisted in making runs with various kinds of motor vehicles, heavily loaded trucks, loaded touring cars, cars with only one or two passengers and so on, the purpose being to ascertain how much exhaust gas would be produced under varying conditions. But the atmosphere of the tunnel naturally varies with the change of seasons. The condition of the motor en-



Cross section of Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel.

amount of settling in the silt or mud can ever render this tunnel unsafe for use, because the roadway is supported throughout by this fortified framework of cast iron, steel and concrete.

To help the Tunnel Commission conduct a series of experiments for the purpose of finding the answer to this question, the United States Bureau of Mines gave them the use of its Pittsburgh Experiment Station. Here the major portion of the experiments were made, and as they were so interesting and proved of

gines also varies with extreme heat and cold. In order to take into account these varying conditions the Bureau of Mines and the Tunnel Commission extended their experiments over a period of ten months. The results of these experiments showed that from 5 to 9 per cent of the exhaust gas in a motor vehicle is carbon monoxide; and that the ordinary car, at a speed of 15 miles per hour, gives off 90 cubic feet of carbon monoxide an hour, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per minute.

Ibanez, Vincente Blasco (1867-). Most popular Spanish writer since the time of Cervantes. His "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" is a world-wide success. Ibanez seeks through his novels to reform three evils in Spain—illiteracy, alcoholism and bull fighting.

He was born at Valencia. His initial visit to South America was to Argentina, in 1908, where, as the most distinguished author of Spain, he was invited to lecture. His eloquence, his reputation as a writer, his zest for out-door life, his interest in human affairs, made him the idol of the republic. Ibanez, too, was so delighted with that country that for a time he considered taking out papers of citizenship. As a result, *Argentina and Its Grandeurs* was written by him, an encyclopedic, illustrated volume on the history, resources, potentialities, etc., of the Argentine Republic. He returned to that country in 1910 as a town-builder, prospector, and magnate all in one, for he had accepted two grants of land to be developed and colonized by him, if possible, with Spanish stock. Many "colonists" came from Spain, but from this point Ibanez' troubles began, for several thousand who followed him were difficult to manage. New Valencia and Cervantes Colonies for a time prospered, but because of the world-panic of 1913, they had to be abandoned. Ibanez lost every cent he had and that of other people also. The affairs of the two colonies were liquidated in due process of insolvency. The large sums of money still due on the author's personal account were paid by the profits of a film based on his novel, *Blood and Sand*, which he made himself and distributed himself in France and Spain, and by the royalties of *The Enemies of Women*. His slate in Argentina is clean.

The Temptress, his latest book, is largely autobiographical. *The Shadow of the Cathedral*, *The Argonauts*, and *Blood and Sand* are other titles in this popular writer's list.

Insulin. The name given a new remedy for diabetes which enables the body tissues to burn sugar.

In the body, starch is converted into

sugar. Sugar and starch are the chief fuels from which our bodies derive energy. If the fuel will not burn, the muscles become weak, the tissues waste away, and we easily contract infections. Diabetes is the disease which causes our sugar foods to smoke instead of burn, and so clogs the tissues.

Insulin was first isolated by Drs. Banting and Best, of the University of Toronto, in July, 1921. The story of its discovery is one of the triumphs of science. It has been heralded as the greatest medical discovery of modern times, not even excluding adrenalin and the anti-toxin for diphtheria.

Scientists have long known that when the pancreas (see *Pancreas* for a description of this gland and the work it does) is removed, sugar will not burn in our body engine and fatty foods are not broken up.

Scattered through the pancreas are small, dark bodies, named for their discoverer, the "Islands of Langerhans." These are different from the rest of the gland and it was believed might be the source of the principle which enables the body motor to burn sugar. But when they took the pancreas from the body to study it, the pancreatic juice digested the "islands," just as it would digest any other food, so that it was impossible to secure samples for experiment.

They learned how to use alcohol to neutralize the action of the pancreatic juice, but it was still necessary to produce all insulin in the laboratory. Fresh pancreas glands could be secured from packing houses, but the supply was limited, and the method of extracting the insulin complicated and costly in time and work. Each dose cost in medicine alone \$3 to \$5, amounting to about \$100 a month. Commercial chemical laboratories are now working to find cheaper methods of producing insulin.

In the meantime, new sources of supply have been found. Dogfish, skates, and sculpin have their "islands of Langerhans" separate from the pan-

creas. It is easy to obtain insulin from these fish and as they are numerous and almost worthless for food, this will make insulin cheaper and more plentiful. Clams and oysters are other sources. Yeast and some vegetables, including lettuce and onion tops, may contain insulin.

The discovery of insulin was not at first generally announced, because a very slight variation in the sugar content of the blood causes trouble, and half-burned fats form one of the deadliest poisons, causing the diabetic coma which precedes death from this disease. An overdose of insulin would reduce the amount of sugar in the blood below normal and cause collapse, convulsions, and even death. Therefore, samples of the product, with careful instructions for using it, were sent to selected hospitals in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain, where its use and effects are being tested.

Given by mouth, insulin has no effect, as the pancreatic juice digests it before it reaches the circulation. Injected under the skin, or, in severe cases, directly into the veins, it helps the body engine to make use of the sugars, starches, and fats, while giving the overworked remnants of "island" tissue as complete a rest as possible. It is believed that it may be possible, at least in some cases, for the patient to discontinue its use after treatment, and return to a normal diet. But its discovery does not warrant us in failure to regulate our diet as to quantity and variety needed.

Because insulin is such an important remedy and needed by so many people, its discoverers did not want anyone to secure a monopoly of its manufacture. So they patented their discovery in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain, and then gave the patents to the University of Toronto. The University will approve the licensing of manufacturers who produce good insulin. The royalty charged will be used to maintain testing and research laboratories at the University of Toronto. The Canadian government re-

warded Dr. Banting, as chief discoverer, by granting him a yearly income for life of \$7,500.

International Trade. (See WORLD TRADE).

Ireland. Eamon de Valera, President of the unrecognized Irish Republic, was arrested at Ennis, County-Clare, Ireland, on August 15, 1923. He was addressing a large group of his followers from a stand erected in a public square when Free State troops appeared. He submitted quietly and was taken to jail. The crowd was orderly and dispersed soon after the arrest.

The Dail recently enacted a public safety measure under which persons arrested for political offenses may be held in confinement for three months. Whether this law would be used against de Valera was not made public.

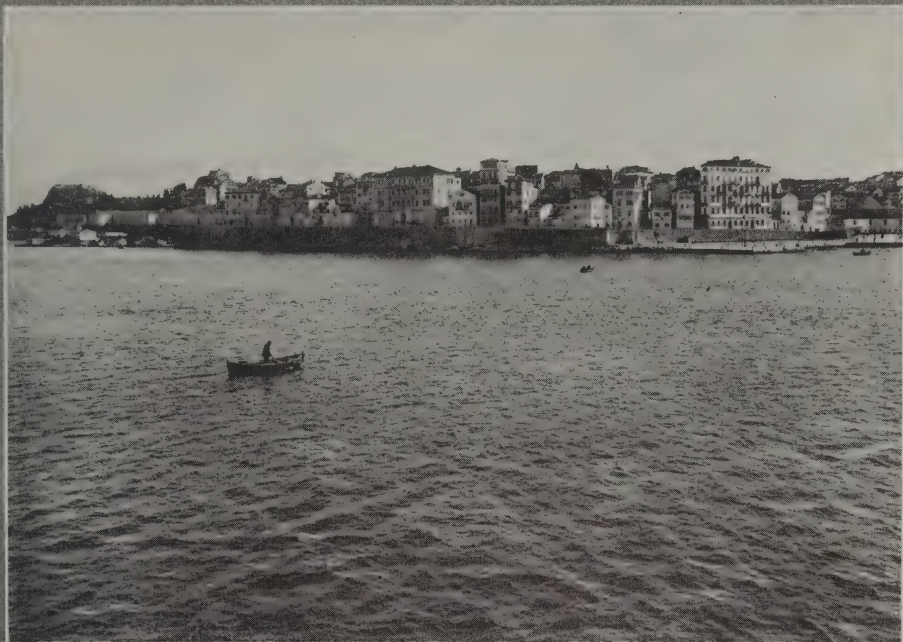
Italy and Greece. The first big test of the League of Nations as a preventer of wars and a protector of small nations came in the Greece-Italian difficulty.

General Tellini and four other Italian members of the commission to settle the Albania-Greece boundary were assassinated at Janini, August 27, 1923. The Italian government took the ground that the murders were inspired by political motives, and held the Greek government responsible.

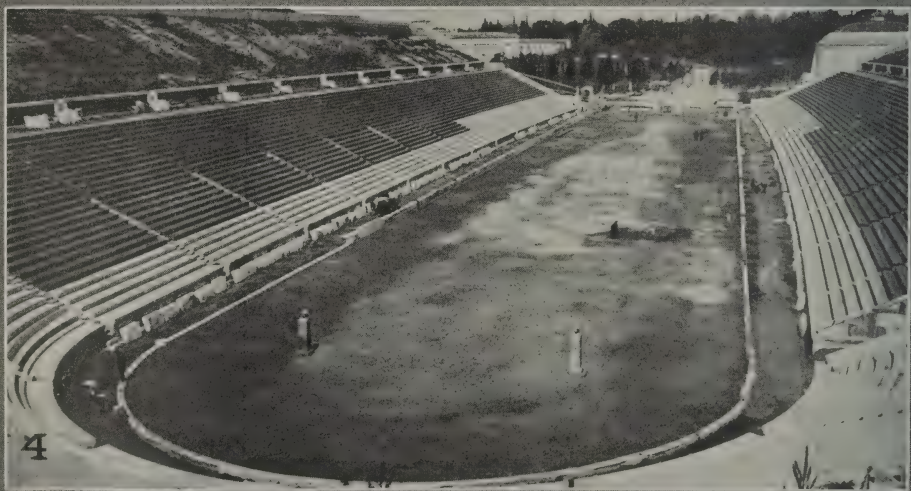
Two days later Italy, through Premier Mussolini, handed Greece a seven-point ultimatum. The terms included: A formal apology from the Greek government; the deposit in a Swiss bank of 50,000,000 lire, as a guarantee; full honors by the Greek fleet to the Italian fleet in Piraeus. Italy placed a ten-day time limit.

Greece protested that the terms were even more severe than the famous and much-criticised Austrian demand on Serbia preceding the World War, that they infringed Greek sovereignty and honor, that complicity of the Greek government had not been established, and declined to comply. She made counter propositions in which she undertook to give reasonable guaranties while investigating responsibility for the crime.

The next day the Italian navy occu-



CORFU. Top: Corfu from the sea. Bottom: The old fortress of Corfu.



ATHENS. (1) Capital of modern Greece, center of Athens. The square is adorned with orange trees, oleanders and lofty cypress. (2) Shoe Street, Athens. (3) Ancient Greek baths. (4) Stadium at Athens, scene of the Pan-Athenic games in the glorious days of Ancient Greece. Olympic games are now held here.

ITALY AND GREECE

pied the island of Corfu, [See map of Europe], killing a number of Greek civilians and sixteen orphan refugees in the bombardment which preceded the landing. Greece asked the League of Nations to intervene.

The outcome was watched anxiously by the Little Entente—Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania—and other small nations in the League, as they feared Mussolini was prompted less by a consciousness of right than by a belief in the weakness of his opponent. If the League did not deal fairly with Greece, other small countries had no hope of justice in case of aggression by stronger powers.

Greece deposited 50,000,000 lire in a Swiss bank as a reward for the discovery of the guilty persons. Italy seized other Greek islands at the entrance to the Adriatic.

Just at this point the League of Nations met in annual session at Geneva. Italy contended that the Greek offense concerned Italian honor and was not a matter to be passed upon by the League. It also held that as the present Greek government had never been recognized by the powers, Greece had no standing before the League. But Article XI of the League Covenant says that "any war or threat of war whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not . . . is a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

Peace on the continent of Europe was already menaced by conditions in the Ruhr. Fearing that discussion on the floor of the League chamber, might complicate matters, no opportunity for opening the question was given at the first meeting. Great Britain is said to fear Italian domination in the Mediterranean. Because France does not wish Great Britain to gain control of this sea, she had supported Turkey in the beginning of the Turko-Grecian troubles. Now, for the same reason she seemed to favor Italy.

Many side issues and underlying mo-

ITALY AND GREECE

tives affected the situation. Italy has been at odds with Greece for hundreds of years. Greece claimed that Italy wanted to control the Grecian peninsula. Holding the port of Otranto, on the Italian mainland, and the island of Corfu, Italy controlled the entrance to the Adriatic, which she is said to wish to make an "Italian Lake." Fiume, situated at the head of the Adriatic is largely Italian,



King George and Queen Elizabeth of Greece.

but in the readjustment at the close of the World War was given to Jugo-Slavia, so that that country might have a seaport. Emboldened by the delay of the League in taking action, Italy seemed about to occupy Fiume.

Both parties agreed to accept the decision of the Council of Ambassadors, so the Council of the League of Nations referred the question to that body. In the meantime, the Greek government had arrested eight suspects.

The Council of Ambassadors proposed that: The deposit of 50,000,000 lire in the Swiss bank stand as a guaranty; a Committee of Inquiry headed by a Japa-

INFANT MORTALITY

nese, and including one member from each Great Britain, France, and Italy, was to be appointed to fix responsibility for the crime and settle the amount of the indemnity to be paid; full memorial services for the murdered Italians were to be held in the presence of officials of the Greek government; and the Greek navy was to salute with twenty-one guns each, representatives of the Italian, British, and French navy. Funeral honors and the naval salute followed immediately, and the commission proceeded with its task of fixing responsibility.

The terms of settlement were practically dictated by Mussolini. League critics held that the League failed because it did not protect the little nation but backed down before the demands of the Italian Dictator. But League advocates replied that "massed public opinion," of which the League is the official organ, prevented open war.

Infant Mortality. Baby life is just twice as safe in the United States as it was twenty years ago. L. I. Dublin says that is not far from being a correct statement of the gain. This gain has come about because of several things. Mothers understand the advantage of breast feeding, standards of living are higher, there are fewer flies, the milk supply is generally pasteurized and on a greatly improved basis in all essentials. Mothers know mothercraft far better than their mothers did. The improvement relates to babies under 1 year of age.

When it comes to babies under 1 month of age there has been no improvement. The failure to gain during the twenty years that has witnessed such improvement in conditions relating to babies 1 to 12 months old has caused many physicians to be pessimistic. They say there is no hope of improving the death rate of young babies. With this Dr. Dublin

INFANT MORTALITY

does not agree. He thinks that once we get busy on the problem of the young baby we can improve that field quite as much as the other fields have been improved.

For instance, he finds that the death rates of young babies are not uniform among the cities, nor are they uniform in the same city in different years. To him this means that the factors making against young babies, being variable, can be overcome. The first essential, in a general situation is diagnosis, just as it is in a case of individual illness.

Syphilis of the parents and of the baby is the principal cause of death in young babies and unborn babies. So much for diagnosis. In Baltimore it has been proved that proper treatment of the mother for syphilis during pregnancy will greatly improve the chances that the baby will be born alive and will continue living. Dublin says: "This experiment proves that the death rate from that cause can be cut 50 per cent."

Another principal cause is convulsions in the mother due to Bright's disease. In New York, Boston, and Baltimore it has been proved that the deaths from this cause could be reduced two-thirds.

Prematurity is another principal cause. Dublin says that the experience of the Maternity Center in New York City proves that the rate due to that cause can be cut two-thirds.

Congenital malformations can be reduced from 10 per cent to 6 per cent. Very high grade care during confinement brings about even greater reduction in the death rate of the newly born babies than these figures from other fields show.

On the basis of all this, Dublin thinks we will make life for young babies reasonably safe whenever we make up our minds to tackle the job.

Japanese Earthquake. (See EARTHQUAKE).

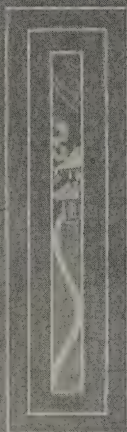
Johnson, Hiram Warren (1866—), Senator (Republican Progressive) from California, who has a record of remarkable achievement in his state, which accounts for the indorsement which his constituents there have repeatedly given him. He was born at Sacramento, Cal. He left the University of California in his junior year to become a court reporter, at the same time studying law in his father's office, and was admitted to the California bar in 1888. For a time he practised with his father and brother in Sacramento. In 1902 he established his office in San Francisco, where as prosecuting attorney he won wide recognition for the vigor and success of his handling of boodling cases, involving many leading city officials and most of the public utility corporations in San Francisco. He was elected governor of California for the term 1911 to 1915; was reelected for the term 1915 to 1919, resigning in 1917 after his election as United States Senator. In 1912, on the ticket with Roosevelt, he was the unsuccessful candidate for vice president, nominee of the short-lived National Progressive party, of which he was one of the organizers. As governor he signed the Webb anti-alien bill, 1913, designed to prohibit the ownership of land in California by Japanese, despite the President's suggestion for delay. He opposed many of the policies of the Wilson administration and declared that a league of nations would involve us in European wars. He fought to defeat the Versailles treaty and opposed the Four-Power Pact. At the Republican National Convention, 1920, he had considerable support as presidential candidate.

Johnson, Magnus (1871—). U. S. Senator from Minnesota, "dirt farmer" and Farmer-Labor candidate, defeating Governor Preus, Republican, by an overwhelming majority. He is well known to Minnesota farmers, whom he has represented in politics for a number of years; they like him because he knows the hard

work which farm life entails and because he is no less than one of them and has the same kind of a farm as theirs. His election is attributed to a protest of Minnesota farmers who have almost been ruined by present economic conditions, and also as the result of about eight years of organization and education by the Non-Partisan League and the more recent activities to bring about an alliance with labor.

Mr. Johnson, who speaks a garbled English with a Swedish accent, was born in Sweden and went to school until he was twelve. During vacation periods he worked in the Baltic coastwise trade on a steamer of which his father was captain. Later he worked as a bottle blower and was a full fledged glass blower at sixteen. After the death of his parents he came to this country in 1891. He settled in Minnesota, working in the winter in lumber camps and in lumber yards during the summer. With his savings he bought forty acres of land in Rucker County, about seventy miles from Minneapolis, at fifteen dollars an acre. Later he bought a hundred acres more at seventy-five dollars an acre. Now he rents twenty additional acres, which gives him a quarter of a square mile of land. Some of this is under crops, but most of it is pasture for the twenty-four cows which either he or some member of his family milks every day. Mrs. Johnson is an American, the mother of six children, all of whom work on the farm.

Mr. Johnson began public life in 1900 as justice of the peace, and later he was township assessor and clerk of the school board. In 1914 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1918 to the senate on the Non-Partisan ticket. In 1922, he was defeated as Farmer-Labor candidate for governor by the same Governor Preus, over whom he recently was so victorious in the senatorial race. He is a man of strong personality, possessed with a friendly emphatic way of speaking, who promised his constituents that he would get a square deal for labor and that he would not take a dress suit to Washington nor ever wear one there.



IN JAPAN: 1. Modern railroad station in Tokio destroyed by fire. 2. Not a scene from *The Mikado*—a street in Tokio. 3. Mount Fujiyami. 4. Pagoda of Nikko, finest in Japan, destroyed by earthquake.

Leviathan (Le vi'a than). Can you imagine a ship so huge, that its length, up-ended, would be forty-three feet higher than the combined height of the Woolworth Tower and the Statue of Liberty? Such a monster is the Leviathan, once the Vaterland, pride of Germany's great merchant marine. This magnificent specimen of ship-craft came into our possession when we declared war upon Germany. The Vaterland, at anchor in American waters, was seized and converted into a U. S. army transport. The name was changed to Leviathan, which, according to the dictionary, means "something huge and formidable."

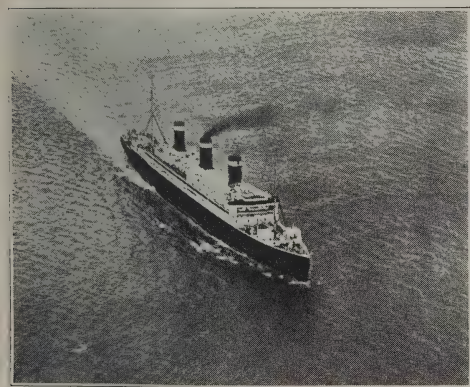
Aside from the Leviathan's colossal size, there are other reasons why we consider her a valuable and interesting war trophy. She is not only the safest

and brought them home again! Was it not fitting that such a ship be made a sort of living memorial to America's heroic part in the greatest war in history?

Hence the Leviathan was turned over to the U. S. Shipping Board for reconditioning, as her strenuous life as a transport and her years of idleness before and after that period had caused serious damage both externally and internally. But in order to reconstruct this giant ship we needed her plans. The Germans, the original builders, demanded \$1,000,000 for them! Rather than pay this exorbitant sum, the Shipping Board determined to draw up its own plans, and 250 engineers and technical men were placed in charge of this tremendous task. After several months the plans were completed, and so accurate were they, that nowhere were they out more than one and one-half inches from the hull of the vessel as actually built!

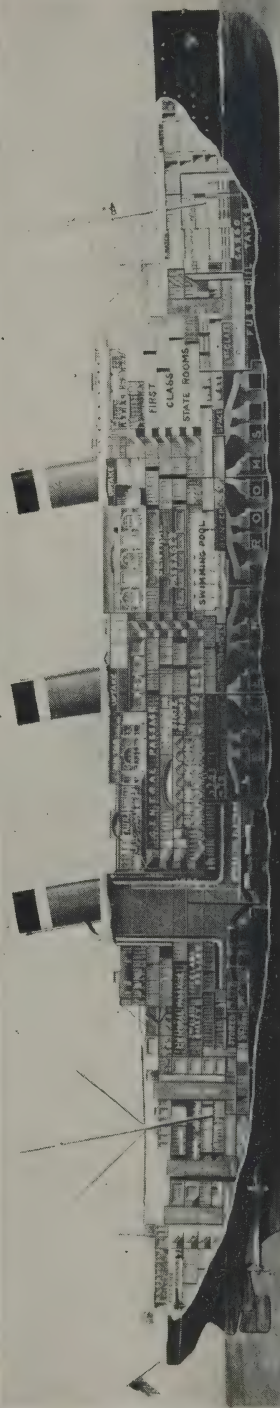
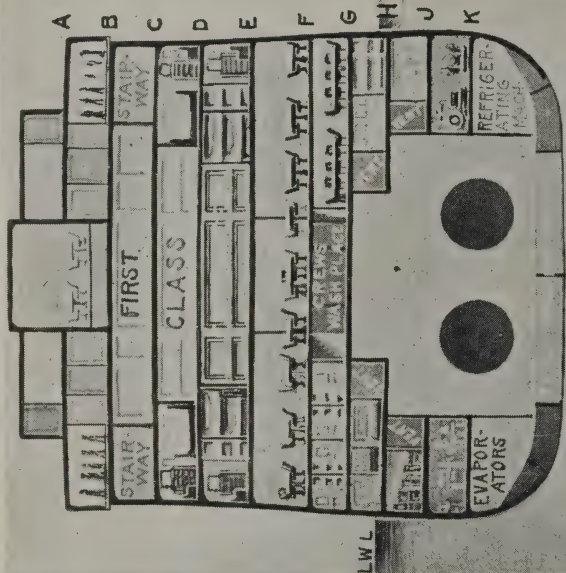
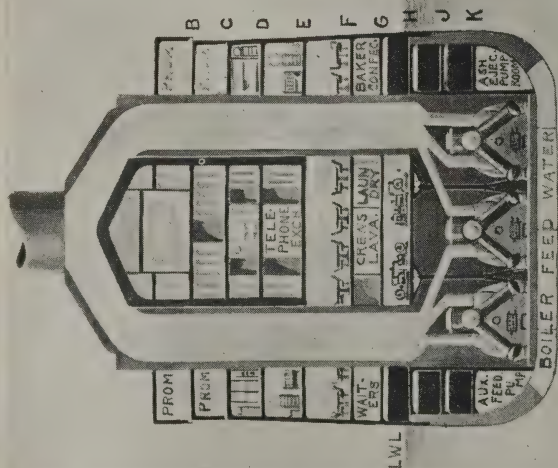
SAFETY FIRST. In rebuilding the Leviathan every precaution has been taken to make her the safest as well as the fastest ship on the seas. She exceeds in many respects the requirements of the International Committee on Safety. She is so constructed that should three of her largest compartments become flooded, her lowest bulkhead deck would still float on a higher level than that required by the bulkhead committee in a ship with only *two* of her compartments flooded. Her lowest bulkhead deck is amidships, and is thirteen feet above the load waterline. The bulkheads, forward and aft, increase in height towards the ends, where five of them extend right through to the upper deck with a maximum height above the waterline of 24 feet aft, and 33 feet forward.

The danger from open port holes has been eliminated in an interesting way. Perhaps you do not know, unless you have studied ships, that a vessel injured by collision, heels rapidly until her lowest line of port holes becomes submerged. As a consequence, the vessel sinks quickly. In the Leviathan



The Leviathan from the air.

ship in the world, but the fastest. On her trial trip, June 22, 1923, she made a record of 28.04 knots per hour. Being the biggest, safest, and fastest steamer of modern times would seem a sufficient reason to entitle the Leviathan to first place among American ships. But even these three essential features could not have won for her such national attention had it not been for the service performed during the war. After she was converted into an army transport she carried over 150,000 United States soldiers safely to France



LEVIATHAN

all *hinged* port holes below "F" deck have been replaced by immovable, one-inch triplex glass lights, and provided with interior steel port plates for use in case the glass should be broken. Thus for 20 feet above the water line there cannot be an open port hole in the Leviathan.

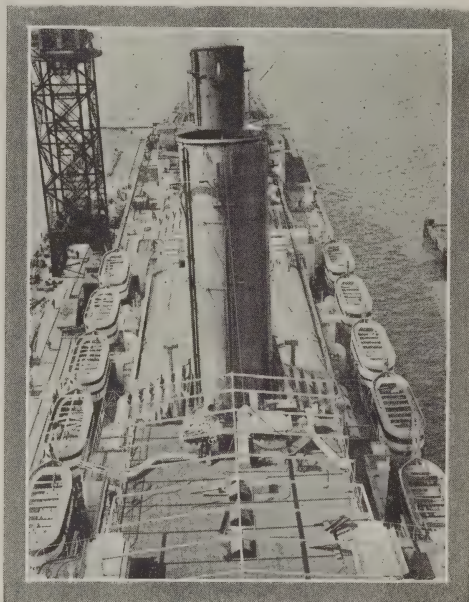
Other features are her immense ballast tanks and pumping plant. The capacity of her bilge pumps has been increased until she can deliver overboard a total of 1,780 tons of water per hour. The double hull so essential in making a ship safe in case of collision has been replaced in the Leviathan by her long narrow oil tanks which flank the forward compartments and extend along the sides of the ship. A hard, slicing blow would merely open these tanks to the sea, and the ship would still remain afloat. Under the German management this great ship was a coal-burner; in the American service she is one of the largest oil-burners on the ocean.

LUXURY. Having inspected the safety features of the Leviathan, let us now see what she offers us, as passengers, in the way of comfort and recreation. We invade the Social Hall first, and we are pleased to find that the overdone, glaring beauty of the German designers has been subdued, and quiet, softer decorations characteristic of modern American homes, prevail. The Social Hall has an area of 4,050 square feet. But its charm is not in its size. With the lights concealed in its ceiling, the walls of oak panel work, the rich Oriental rugs, the four exquisite oil paintings by an early Italian artist, and the extremely simple though finely wrought furnishings, the Social Hall impresses us with the thought that America believes in the beauty of which the famous artist Inness speaks, "*Beauty in simplicity.*" The Social Hall also has a stage with all necessary scenic equipment.

We pass into the Palm Court, or Garden, and at first glance we wonder whether some fairy has suddenly, by

LEVIATHAN

a wave of her magic wand, brought our own California or Florida into the heart of the ship. Gracefully erect Ionic columns are half-hidden in a lattice-work of green and gold. Great leafy palms soften the angles of the room, and beautiful hot-house plants and flowers lend fragrance to the air. Here and there, in cool, quiet nooks, are comfort-



Looking astern from bridge.

able out-of-door chairs and settees. We sit a moment to rest, and lo! a *balmy breeze fans our cheek!*

We linger a moment in the cool Palm Court, and wonder if in the midst of all this artistic setting one might find anything so matter-of-fact as a place to eat! The attendants courteously inform us that the restaurant is just beyond the Palm Court and slightly above it. We are shown to the entrance and are convinced at once that the kind host and hostess of the Leviathan surely meant to indulge their guests with a royal feast. Food, prepared as for a king, is served at tables resplendent with spotless linens, choice cut glass and silver. The walls are of mahogany and rise to meet an immense

dome of stained glass in the center of which an allegorical figure has been designed. When we have partaken of our meal, we go back to admire the suites and staterooms, every one of which is a model of simple, yet elegant appointment. Throughout the ship, five simple color schemes prevail. They are, grey, light buff, light green, and two hardwood effects.

But we Americans are accustomed to our sports of swimming, baseball, basket-ball, etc. Are we to make the voyage without our favorite pastime to keep us fit? We make inquiries and are at once shown to the ship's swimming pool. Again we are happily surprised. We ask ourselves, "Are we back in ancient Athens or Pompeii?" This is not the conventional tank. It is a typical pool of the once forgotten city of Pompeii. They call it "swimming-bath." It has an area of 780 square feet, and varies in depth from six to eight feet. Then we visit the gymnasium, a large and completely equipped place for exercise. In addition there are all sorts of baths to keep one fit, Turkish baths, steam baths, or electric baths.

LEVIATHAN'S MENU FOR A VOYAGE

Costs, \$97,152 — Needs 80,000 Eggs.

Following is a list of some of the foodstuffs required by the Leviathan for one voyage. The quantity figures are those given out by the Shipping Board. The costs are the wholesale prices:

Articles	Quantity	Cost
Eggs	80,000	\$ 1,999
Apples	600 Boxes	1,800
Butter	15,000 Pounds	5,850
Jams, etc.	20,000 "	4,000
Cabbage	20,000 "	600
Game	6,000 "	4,800
Milk	2,000 Quarts	400
Flour	70,000 Pounds	2,800
Meat	186,000 "	33,480
Ham	20,000 "	4,600
Potatoes	60,000 "	2,400
Fish	56,000 "	8,400
Sugar	16,000 "	1,500
Grapes	2,000 "	400
Carrots	14,000 "	245
Oranges	400 C.ates	16,000
Cigarets	250,000 "	5,250
Tomatoes	1,600 Pounds	192
Tobacco	2,240 "	486
Tea and Coffee	3 Tons	1,950

TOTAL COST\$97,152

Lewis, John Llewellyn (1880-). American labor leader, president of the United Mine Workers of America. He is one of the most influential spokesmen of organized American labor, and is con-

versant with every detail of the mining industry of the United States.

Mr. Lewis was born of poor parents at Lucas, Iowa, February 12, 1880. After receiving a public school education he went to work as a coal miner. In 1907 he married Miss Myrtle Edith, Bell, of his native city.

The conditions under which miners lived and labored caused Lewis to turn to the labor union as a means of improving these conditions. He became an active member of the United Mine Workers, and during 1909-1911 was legislative agent for that organization. From this time forward he worked unremittingly in the cause of social and economic betterment.

From 1911 until 1917 he was field representative of the American Federation of Labor, and in the latter year was elected vice-president of the United Mine Workers. He was made acting president in 1919 and was elected president in 1920.

During the World War Lewis served on the Coal Production Committee of the National Council of Defense; and during the period of America's participation he co-operated with the United States Fuel Administration to maintain the maximum production of coal.

In recognition of his social service the American Academy of Political and Social Science has made Mr. Lewis a member. He was a member of the National Unemployment Council in 1921; and also in that year was commissioned to conduct an investigation of Government Veterans' Relief Agencies.

Lewis, Sinclair (1885-). American author whose *Main Street*, followed by *Babbitt*, headed the lists of best sellers for many months after their publication. He was born at Sauk Center, Minn., and was graduated from Yale in 1907. For a time he was reported on the *New Haven Journal and Courier*, the *San Francisco Bulletin*, and did much work for the Associated Press. For a number of years he wrote breezy popular stories which he did not like. After he had accumulated \$2,000 he determined to have a year of

leisure, during which time he would write something which he believed would be worthy of him. *Main Street* was the result, the book which made America Main-Street-conscious. In addition to this and its successor, *Babbitt*, Mr. Sinclair has written several other novels, notably *Our Mr. Wrenn*, *The Trail of the Hawk*, *The Job*, *The Innocents*, and *Free Air*.

Library Association, American.

Founded at Philadelphia, 1876, to serve as a clearing-house for information on books, library practice and employment. Membership is open to any individual or institution interested. Its objects are to give advice and assistance to those interested in establishing, extending and developing libraries; maintain an employment bureau for libraries and librarians; call attention to library work as a profession; raise professional standards, service and salaries; carry on publicity work, and assist in making books a vital educational force in American life.

It recommends as a standard for library appropriations or taxes, a minimum of \$1 per capita of population to maintain a good modern public library system with trained librarians.

If the library is to give the best service a much larger amount is required. It also recommends supervisors of libraries as we have supervisors of schools, for each educational unit—city, district, county, and state.

In co-operation with the National Education Association, the Association conducted a voting contest to determine the 25 best books for children. This list is widely accepted as a beginning shelf of books for a one-room school. [See CHILDREN'S BOOKS]. They also publish a graded list of books for children, and several lists of books on such subjects as Business, Agriculture, Health, Home, etc. Reading courses for use in promoting adult education are available. The Association also serves as a directory for getting in touch with state and national organizations which publish literature such as the United States Public Health Service, the Bureau of Education, Child Labor Bureau, Department of Agriculture, etc.

The Association meetings discuss book-binding, book buying, cataloging, classification, training, certification, legislation, methods of administration, co-operation with other countries, work for the blind, with the foreign born, institutional libraries, and relations with Federal and state departments.

The Association will furnish typical plans of library buildings and advise concerning them, answer questions relating to library legislation, how to become a librarian, how to organize a library board, the selection of books, library assistants, budget making, establishing county libraries, the educational value of libraries, and current salaries paid.

It circulates pictures, slides, and other articles and exhibits such as a hospital library, county library, and high school scrapbooks. It supplements the government work for ex-service men in hospitals, and last year appropriated \$6,000 to assist the government in maintaining library service in the navy, and \$1,000 to the American Library in Paris, Inc. The Association publishes three regular periodicals. *The Bulletin*, *The Booklet*, and *The Booklist of Revised Braille*.

George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago, is president; Carl H. Milan, secretary. Headquarters are at 98 East Washington Street, Chicago.

CHILD'S BOOK SHELF. The American Library Association recently selected a "two-foot shelf" of books for American school children. The books are:

"Little Women"	"Story of Mankind"
"Alice in Wonderland"	"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"
"Robinson Crusoe"	"Home Book of Verse for Young Folks"
"Tom Sawyer"	"Last of the Mohicans"
"Treasure Island"	"Christmas Carol"
"Boy's Life of Lincoln"	"Rip Van Winkle"
"Jungle Book"	"Mother Goose"
"Aesop's Fables"	"Hans Brinker"
"Garden of Verses"	"Boy's Life of Roosevelt"
"Merry Adventures of Robin Hood"	"Wonder Book"
"Tales From Shakespeare"	"Wild Animals I Have Known"
"Boy's King Arthur"	"The Arabian Knights"

Lodge, Henry Cabot (1850-). Senior U. S. Senator, having been senator from Massachusetts since 1893.

His present term of office expires Mar. 3, 1929. He was born in Boston. When absent from Washington he makes his home at Nahant, on Massachusetts Bay. He received his A.B. and Ph.D. degrees at Harvard, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School. Although admitted to the bar in 1876, he has never practised, as he regards his legal education simply as a part of his general education. His habit of presenting facts so accurately and concisely has distinguished him as one of the clearest and most readily understood speakers in the U. S. Senate.

Born of wealth and to social position, public life was opened to him on the easiest and pleasantest terms. From 1873 to 1876 he was editor of the *North American Review*, and of the *International Review* from 1879 to 1881. He served two terms as a member of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature, and was elected to the 50th and 53d congresses respectively. In 1893 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, to which body he has since been reelected upon the expiration of each term. He was a member of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, in 1903, appointed by Roosevelt. He bitterly attacked the policies of the Wilson administration. He opposed prohibition and urged moderate taxation of individual incomes and of excess war profits of corporations. In December, 1918, he advocated postponement of the question of a league of nations until after the signing of the treaty, contending that the two should be considered separately. In that year he was elected Republican floor leader of the Senate, and as Chairman of the

Foreign Relations Committee his influence was very strong. Senator Lodge was leader of the opposition when President Wilson submitted to the Senate the Treaty of Peace, contending that the President had usurped power and ignored the Senate whose responsibility, he declared, was as great as that of the President. Under his leadership 14 reservations were carried through the Senate, "all designed to protect the safety, independence and sovereignty of the United States. They did not nullify the treaty. They simply Americanized it." These, he claimed, constituted the "irreducible minimum" which the President must accept if the treaty was to be ratified by the Senate. President Wilson refused to accept the reservations, and a prolonged deadlock was the result, ending in the rejection of the treaty as submitted by the President. At the Republican National Convention, at Chicago in 1920, Senator Lodge served as permanent chairman. He was one of the four U. S. delegates at the Conference of the Limitation of Armament, which met at Washington, Nov. 12, 1921.

In addition to his political activities he has found time to write some twenty books and to edit a nine-volume edition of the *Complete Works of Alexander Hamilton*. The following are a few of his titles; *War Addresses*; *Democracy of the Constitution* and other *Essays*; *One-Hundred Years of Peace*; *Early Memories*; *Studies in History*; *Historical and Political Essays*; *Life of Washington*; *Hero Tales from American History*; *Story of the Revolution*; *Story of the Spanish War*; and a *Short History of the English Colonies in America*.

Mansfield, Katherine (1889-1923). Acclaimed as one of the greatest short story writers of this generation. She was born in New Zealand, the daughter of Sir Harold Beauchamp. When twenty-three years of age she married J. Middleton Murry, the well-known English litterateur of the *London Nation* and *Athenaeum*. She died at the age of thirty-four at Fontainebleau, France. The two books on which her fame rests are *Bliss and Other Stories* and *The Garden Party and Other Stories*.

Of her work one critic has said: "She knew her art as Leonardo knew his." Her name is often linked with that of Anton Chekhov, and her art resembles that of the Russian writer. "The finest stories in both her books adhere closely to the Chekhov formula, although the word 'formula' is misleading," continues this critic. "Her spiritual excellence lay in the reflective power of a mind that caught up a thousand rays of revealed or half-revealed consciousness and gave them out again in a serene and most delicate pattern."

MacDonald, J. Ramsay (1886-). Leader of the British Labor Party. His parents were peasants, and were descended from the village blacksmiths of Lossiemouth. He was educated at a board school. From 1900 to 1911 he was secretary of the Labor Party; chairman of the Independent Labor Party from 1906-1909; leader of the Labor Party from 1911-1914; and member of Parliament (Labor Party) from Leicester, 1906-1918. In November, 1922, he was re-elected to Parliament by a huge majority for a mining district in South Wales, and a few weeks later, despite the opposition on the part of the trades-unionist element in the party who were unable to occupy the position, he was chosen leader of the Labor party, which had returned with over one hundred and forty members, representing over four million voters. With Mr. Ramsay's return the Labor party has ceased to be merely a casual collection of trades-union secretaries of doubtful opinion, but an organization as determined in views and as resolute in action as either the Conservatives or the Liberals.

Mr. Ramsay's has been a life of perpetual intellectual endeavor. He has spent much of his time traveling, not for amusement but for information. He was in South Africa immediately after the South African War; he studied the methods of labor legislation in Australia; he has frequently visited America and Canada; he was a member of a royal commission in connection with the Government of India. For a time he was editor of the *Socialist Library*. His books are almost entirely identified with industrial and social matters, as is evidenced by some of their titles: *Labour and the Empire*; *Socialism*; *Socialism and Government*; *The Awakening of India*; *Social Unrest*; *National Advance*; *The Government of India*; *Parliament and Revolution*. He is also associated with the *Socialist Review* and other labor papers.

McKenna, Reginald, Right Honorable (1863-). Succeeded Stanley Baldwin as Chancellor of the Exchequer when Baldwin became Prime Minister. Since 1919, he has been president of London Joint City and Midland Bank, one of the largest in the world. He has always been a Liberal, having served as Financial Secretary-Treasurer, President of the Board of Education, First Lord of the Admiralty, Home Secretary. In 1915-1916, with the Asquith-Liberal administration, he held the same position he now holds in a Conservative cabinet.

Mercier, Desiré (1851-). Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, Belgium, whose dignity of conduct and untiring efforts in behalf of his people during the World War won him universal esteem. He was born at Broine l'Allemont, in the Walloon portion of Brabant. He attended the college of St. Rombaut at Malines and was ordained priest in 1874, later continuing his theological studies at Louvain. In 1877 he became professor of philosophy at the college of St. Rombaut, Malines, and in 1882 was appointed to the chair of Thomist philosophy at Louvain. In 1906 he was appointed Archbishop of Malines, and in the following year was created a cardinal. After the outbreak of the World War, in 1914, he was called to Rome to attend the funeral of

MEXICAN RECOGNITION

Pope Pius X and the election of his successor, so it was not until his return to Belgium that he became fully aware of the atrocities incident to the German invasion. As a result of his personal investigations he issued his famous pastoral letter, "Patriotism and Endurance," wherein he vigorously protested against the cruelties inflicted upon his people and at the same time urged submission to the German authorities in everything that was just. This pastoral was widely circulated. During the four years of German occupation he was often in conflict with the military authorities, as he refused to withdraw from his firm stand against violations of right and justice by the Germans. Cardinal Mercier is the author of a four-volume work on philosophy, and his correspondence with the German authorities during the period of occupation has also been published.

Mexican Recognition. In September, 1923, for the first time since Madero forced President Diaz to resign in 1911, the United States formally recognized the existing government in Mexico as the responsible head of that country.

"Recognition" of a new nation or of the winning party in a rebellion or revolution, is the term used to indicate that the nation giving recognition is satisfied that the government recognized represents the majority sentiment of the people of the country and is able to enforce its authority within its boundaries.

Because of continued disorders, banditry, and frequent revolutions indicating an unstable government, the United States had refused to recognize the Obregon group as really representing the people of Mexico. And as agreements with a government which cannot persuade or compel its people to keep them are worthless, there had been for three years no diplomatic intercourse between the two governments.

One of the points at issue with Mexico was the safeguarding of American property rights in that country. Much

MEXICAN RECOGNITION

American money is invested in mines and oil lands in Mexico. The investments in oil alone are said to amount to \$500,000,000. The Mexican constitution, adopted in 1917, which was largely Carranza's work, holds that direct ownership of petroleum and all hydro-carbons, solid, liquid, or gaseous, is vested in the government. The Supreme Court of Mexico affirmed the validity of this statute.

Government rights in the undeveloped resources of a country has long been recognized. But Secretary of State Hughes held that as this policy had been adopted by Mexico after American investments had been made, it amounted to confiscation of private property. Retroactive legislation, that is, laws made after an agreement has been made, and which tend to alter or annul agreements, our government held, should not be enforced. United States capitalists had benefited Mexican interests by going into that country when mineral deposits were practically worthless, because the large investments required, prevented the Mexicans from developing their own natural resources.

On the other hand, some American statesmen hold that Mexico's laws are her business; that if she desires to confiscate property she has a right to, if she treats everyone alike. (When circumstances warrant, governmental confiscation is practiced in every country.)

Having seen how the natural resources of the United States have been squandered and exploited by private interests, they contend, the Mexican government is justified in trying to save for posterity natural wealth which cannot be replaced and which is vital to the welfare of both individual citizens and national security. They argue also that many of the international differences following the World War had their basis in securing or retaining title to oil lands, for oil is vital to both commercial and military standing in the near future. Naturally, Mexico wished to retain control of its supply.

The Mexican law in question pro-



BELOW THE RIO GRANDE.

1. Looking across a vista of typical Mexican scenery at the volcano, Popocatepetyl, silhouetted against the sky.
2. Street scene in Tampico at the railroad depot under the blazing sun.

vides for compensating the present owners of expropriated (government appropriated) lands at the assessed valuation plus 10 per cent, which, if the property is honestly assessed, would yield the owners the present value. Mexico takes from its own citizens unproductive lands in order to put them to the best use for the good of all the people, and such a policy is recognized as wise. Those who defend the Mexican policy ask why it should not be exercised against foreigners. Besides, they contend, property rights should never be held superior to human rights, and Mexican citizens would be the losers if Mexican natural wealth was dissipated or turned over to others.

The Southern Pacific railroad indicated its confidence in business conditions by extending its lines in our southern neighbor country, and the American Smelting and Refining Company authorized a \$10,000,000 bond issue, the proceeds of which were to be expended in Mexico. Revolution seemed to be at an end and reconstruction under way.

Concerning the agrarian controversies, the recognition agreement provides that American rights which were acquired prior to the Constitution of 1917 shall be deemed valid, acquiring their legality under the laws then in force and under the provisions of the 1857 constitution.

However, lands which have been acquired since the Constitution of 1917 went into effect are bereft of these validities. They are, instead, subject to the laws concerning division of estates and are also subject to subsequent legislation intended to effect agrarian reform.

Concerning the dispute over subsoil petroleum, the recognition agreement recognizes the legal rights of American oil companies to subsoil which they acquired before the 1917 Constitution went into effect. Rights which were acquired after that date—May 1, 1917—are governed by the 1917 Constitution.

There is some uncertainty regarding rights to subsoil petroleum which were

acquired before May 1, 1917, by Americans who did not seek oil or formally announce their intention of seeking oil. The Mexican government insists that these owners have lost their oil rights. The Americans have not yielded on this point. The rights of such Americans are reserved in the recognition agreement for further action.

Recognition of the Carranza Government in 1915 was short-lived and unsatisfactory. Carranza himself failed to live up to the protestations of his agents; and the methods of his Government were violently anti-American. Carbajal and Victoriano Huerta, before Carranza, were blacklisted and denied diplomatic intercourse with Washington. After these unfortunate experiences, emphasized by the flight and, later, assassination of Carranza, there is small wonder that the United States has held aloof from the government of President Obregon for nearly three years. We had lost faith in Mexican promises.

But in the last twelve months the Mexican situation has clarified itself. Obregon has subdued rebellious minorities. Definite agreements on the payment of the Mexican national debt have been signed. And now the other points at issue between the two countries seemingly have been cleared. The stage is all set for resumption of diplomatic relations; and, while the evident fact is that this is a victory for American diplomacy, the thing that counts most is that one more puzzle of our foreign relationships is about to be solved.

Diplomatic intercourse with Mexico had been interrupted since early in the Wilson administration.

Minimum Wage. (See SUPREME COURT).

Mullan-Gage Enforcement Law. The New York law, named for its authors, providing appropriations and police powers for enforcement of the 18th, or Prohibition, Amendment to the United States Constitution.

In May, 1923, the New York state legislature passed a bill repealing this

law. This called forth much comment for and against. It was believed that if the bill became a law other states would attempt to pass similar measures. Without the aid of the states, it would be impossible for the Federal government to effectively police the entire country. This was especially true of border states like New York, open to "rum-runners" from both Canada and the Atlantic Ocean.

Pres. Harding held that "the executives of the state equally with those of the nation are sworn to enforce the constitution." The states have police and courts to deal with such problems. The Federal government has not, and if it should set up such agencies, the states would object; there would be numerous conflicts and complaints of Federal interference with the functions of the state. Those who overlook or advocate violations of the law are friends of lawlessness. Their opposition is not against prohibition but against the government of the United States. It was pointed out that if the state may say to the United States, "I will not enforce" a Federal law, a city would have equal-right to refuse to enforce state laws.

Governor Smith pointed out that the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law: "Did not make legal a single act which before had been illegal; did not make legal the sale of light wines and beer in the state; did not relieve the police from the responsibility of sustaining the Volstead Act with the same force and vigor with which they enforced other Federal statutes; did not bring back the saloon which is and should be a dead institution in this country.

It did compel violators to be tried in the Federal instead of the state courts; prevent an offender from being tried

in both; put the state in harmony with recent state decisions allowing doctors to prescribe an unlimited quantity of liquor as a medicine." Gov. Smith also advocated a congressional amendment adopting some other definition of intoxicating liquor to take the place of the present one-half of one per cent alcoholic content.

Advocates for enforcement call attention to the number of labor temples built and labor banks organized since 1920, to statistics which show that labor organization dues are paid more promptly, that homes of the poorer classes are better furnished, the children better dressed, and better fed, attendance at school more regular, and the man who formerly drank now has greater respect for himself and interest in his duties as a citizen.

Mundelein, Most Right Rev. George W. (1869-). A prelate of the Roman Catholic Church in America. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., he was graduated at Manhattan College, N. Y., when twenty, then studied in Rome at the College of the Propaganda. He was ordained a priest in 1895, was appointed monsignor in 1905, and the following year was made a member of the Ancient Academy of the Arcade, being the first American to receive the honor. In 1908, he was given the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology, in 1909 consecrated auxiliary bishop of Brooklyn, and November 29, 1915, was chosen archbishop of Chicago, the most populous Roman Catholic diocese in the world. When he received his various appointments, he was the youngest monsignor, the youngest bishop, and the youngest archbishop in the United States. Also he was the first prelate of German descent to preside over the Chicago diocese.



ARCHBISHOP MUNDELEIN.

Nicaragua, Republic of. Largest in size and first in importance, Nicaragua in many ways serves as the model for the other Central American states. It has for boundaries: Honduras, north; Costa Rica, south; the Caribbean Sea, east; and the Pacific, west. The Caribbean coast line is about 280 miles long; the line on the Pacific is 200 miles long.

SURFACE AND CLIMATE. Running from northwest to southeast and passing through the center of the state is the Cordillera range, from which rise numerous volcanic peaks. Westward from the Cordilleras is another but smaller volcanic range. Between the ranges lie lakes Managua and Nicaragua respectively 30 and 100 miles long. These, with the San Juan River, are important trade routes, and the river marks the course of the proposed Nicaragua Ship Canal.

The western mountain range is intensely volcanic, and the strip of land between the range and the Pacific is low, hot and unhealthful. Yet here are found the largest cities, because the best ports and the most bountiful land is here.

The uplands are forested with valuable hardwoods and dyewoods. The mountain climate is more temperate and healthful than the climate of either coast.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE. As in the other Central American states, coffee, fruits and sugar cane are the staple crops; coffee growing abundantly on the heights, fruits, cereals, cotton and sugar cane in the lowlands.

In some parts of the republic conditions of soil and climate are so favorable that three crops of sugar cane and four of corn are harvested in a single year. Three cuttings of indigo in a year are also not unusual.

Stock raising, with cattle leading, is becoming an important industry in the northwest. The annual shipments of hides are steadily increasing.

The Nicaraguan forests yield ebony, mahogany, cedar, rosewood, quebracho, and other valuable timber, but transport conditions prevent the growth of lumbering.

Gold, silver, copper, mercury, lime, salt, sulphur, tin, nickel and zinc are found in

large or small quantities; but mining, like lumbering, is backward.

The largest western port is Corinto; the largest on the east coast is Bluefields. Large annual quantities of coffee, bananas, sugar and hides are shipped from these points to the United States and to Europe. Among the imports: machinery, railway materials, medicines, chemicals and textiles lead.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION. Nicaragua has a good system of elementary schools, and instruction is free and compulsory for all children from five to fourteen years. The state has three universities, of which the largest is in Leon. Schools of telegraphy, normal schools, and several colleges are also maintained.

Almost all of the people profess the Roman Catholic religion. There is, however, no state religion, and freedom of worship is a constitutional guaranty.

GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY. The present constitution of this bustling republic dates from 1912, and was amended in 1913. A President elected for four years is the chief executive officer. The bi-cameral Congress consists of 13 members for the upper house and 40 for the lower. Deputies are elected for a term of four years, Senators for six years. Universal suffrage is in effect.

Searching westward from Panama for the Spice Islands, the Spanish navigator, Davilla, landed in 1522 on the shore of the present republic and found an Indian village whose chief bore the name Nicaragua.

From 1522 until 1718 the state was subject to the viceroy of Peru; and from then until 1856 to the representative of the Spanish crown at Bogota.

In 1856 William Walker, an American adventurer, landed and set up a dictatorship. Walker had not enough men to hold the power he had seized, and was soon overthrown.

By a treaty ratified in 1916, the United States gained from Nicaragua, for \$3,000,000, the right to construct a trans-isthmian canal along the route of the principal waterways of the state. A naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, and Corn Island, on the Caribbean side, were secured at the same time.

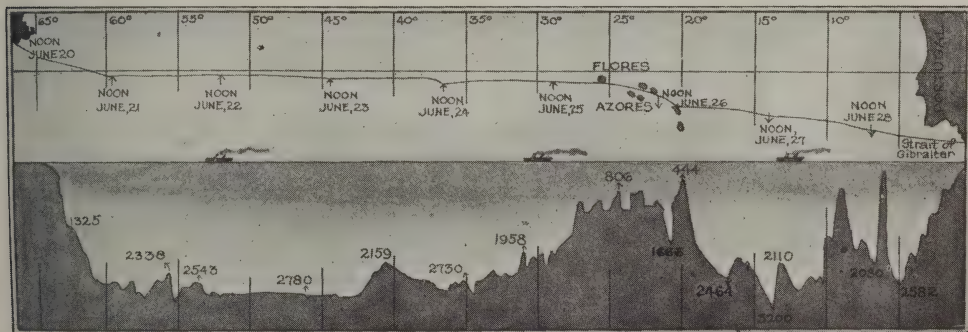


CENTRAL AMERICA. (1) Panama dwellings. (2) Balboa. (3) Street scene in Panama.

Obregon, Gen. Alvaro (1880-). Elected President of Mexico December 1, 1920. He was born in the District of Alamo, Sonora, Mexico, and was a scientific farmer until 1912 when he and 400 Yaqui Indians joined Madero in the revolt of Orozco. Made commander of cavalry, he established a brilliant record in the battles of Chihuahua and Sonora. In 1913 he joined Carranza to oppose Huerta. For his splendid work, he was made a general under Carranza. Later he was appointed Commander of the Constitutional Army of the West and successfully stormed Sinoloa and Culiacan, and on July 9, 1914, he captured Guadalajara and opened the way to Mexico City. During April, May, and

or waves. These sound waves, upon striking a solid surface, return as echoes to the source where they originated. The length of time, between the sending out of the sound, and the return of the echo, divided by two, and multiplied by the velocity of the sound waves, gives the depth of the water. Compare this rapid efficient method with the early method of sounding, when a hand-lead, usually about 12 or 14 pounds in weight, and "armed" with lard or tallow, for picking up a sample of the ocean bed, was used. The hand-lead was equipped with a line marked off into fathoms and fractions of a fathom, and practically all of the coasts of the world have been surveyed by such instruments operated from *row* boats.

Sir James Clark Ross; during an Ant-



Profile of Atlantic Ocean floor between America and Europe.

June he undertook a campaign against Villa for control of central Mexico. He successfully repulsed attacks on Celaya and defeated Villa at Leon. After Carranza's reign of terror ended, the logical successor for President was Obregon. Under Diaz the annual revenue had reached a maximum of 103,000,000 pesos, (\$51,000,000). Under Obregon, for the years 1919-1921, the revenue was 236,000,000 pesos.

Ocean Depths. A new method of measuring ocean depths, by sound, has enabled the U. S. Navy Department to chart the floor of the Atlantic Ocean. The new sounding method consists of sending into the water sound vibrations

arctic cruise, as early as 1839, made some praiseworthy attempts to sound the deep seas, by using ordinary sounding lines and heavy weights. While Sir James succeeded in sounding depths over 3000 fathoms, his records were not considered entirely trustworthy, as he was unable, in many instances to determine *when* the weight reached the bottom of the ocean. It appears quite singular, that this problem of being able to determine when the weight struck bottom, was solved at that early date by the U. S. Navy Department.

In 1854 Lieutenant Brooke, of the Navy, introduced the method of detaching a heavy weight from the sounding tube on its striking the ocean floor. From

that time on, sounding in the deep seas was recorded frequently and with considerable accuracy.

The new "sounding by sound" method was tried out successfully by the U. S. Destroyer Stewart, when she sailed from Newport, R. I., to Gibraltar, in June, 1922. The Stewart was equipped with the Submarine Signal Company's Fessenden sound oscillator for sending out sound signals. The sound vibrations passing through the water rebounded from the ocean bottom and were received in an M. V. Hydrophone Sound Receiver with microphone units, which was mounted in the hull of the Stewart beneath watertight blisters.

During the nine days' trip the Stewart took 900 soundings. The speed of the ship was 15 knots, and the results proved of much interest and value. The accompanying drawing shows how the depth of the Atlantic Ocean varies from the peak at the right, which is within 444 fathoms of sea level, to the extreme depth of 3200 fathoms, or over $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Notice the "Continental Shelf" at the left. The drop to its surface is 1,395 fathoms, and to its base, 2,391 fathoms.

Since it distinguished itself in 1854, by inventing an aid to navigation, the U. S. Navy has continued through the years to add many useful scientific inventions to the cause of ocean science.

Oil. One of the world's greatest international problems today, if not the greatest, is identified with oil, for oil and world power are practically synonymous. Every diplomat in Europe as well as America knows that the commercial mastery of the world is bound up with the mastery of oil, and the great powers are all giving their concentrated attention to the problem of getting the control insofar as it can be secured.

A recent searching appraisal estimates the oil reserves to be found in the regions of the earth where oil has already been proved to exist in commercial quantities at 70,000,000,000 barrels. We are living in an age of oil, which is fast displacing coal, just as coal displaced wood. Since 1906 the petroleum industry of the kerosene age has been the petroleum industry

of the age of the internal combustion engine, the automobile, and the oil-driven battleship. Our auto industry, merchant marine, air service, etc., must be supplied with oil to compete with other nations. Over 90 per cent of England's navy is oil fired, as compared with 45 per cent before the World War. Petroleum reserves have now become the most important measure of a nation's strength.

Ever since the first discovery of oil near Titusville, in northern Pennsylvania, in 1859, the United States has occupied the central and commanding position in the oil industry. It is the greatest consumer of oil in the world. Today the United States uses within its borders one-half of the world's total output. It is also the world's greatest producer of oil.

Some idea of our output may be grasped from the fact that crude oil production in the United States totaled 556,000,000 barrels in 1922, an increase of 81,000,000 barrels over 1921, and nearly 113,000,000 over 1920. In 1922 there were 22,265 wells completed, this apart from California, which, in 1921, produced 136,000,000 barrels, ranking next to Oklahoma which produced nearly 150,000,000.

To date the United States has furnished nearly two-thirds of all the oil taken from the ground in the world—5.5 billions of barrels out of a total of 8.5 billions. Our American fields are now pouring out 62 per cent of the world's annual supply. With this vast production and with the output figured at over 400,000,000 barrels a year, we must take heed lest instead of ruling the oil market of the world we will have to compete with other countries for our share in the product.

Much concern is expressed over the outlook; but despite the apparently reckless way in which America has uncapped her wells and, in a national sense, "wasted" her oil, we are a long, long way from a threatened oil famine. However, that ours has been a dangerous policy because of possible eventualities, all authorities agree. Admitting our reckless and even dangerous wastage, in addition to our vast home deposits, there are still Central

America and South America to be tapped. Mexico alone, it is claimed, would at the moment be able to supply the United States with all the oil we are likely to need, whether for peace or war; in fact, nearly all the crude petroleum imported into this country comes from Mexico.

The most important oil regions outside of the United States are believed to be located in Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Argentina, Russia, Mesopotamia (together with western Persia), Assyria and Arabia, the East Indies, China and eastern Siberia (including northern Sakhalin), India, and probably northern Africa. The three largest oil combines on earth are the Royal Dutch Shell, the American Standard Oil and the British Anglo-Persian companies.

Today not one country possesses within its own political boundaries sufficient reserve stocks of oil to meet its multifarious demands. While in Europe the great powers, even before the war, were aware of the part oil was going to play in the struggle for power, it was not realized to what extent by America until 1921, when the Dutch action, in barring American interests, brought a declaration from America that unless Europe accepted the American policy of "the open oil door," with a free field for all interests, America would be compelled to retaliate. In that statement lies the foundation of what may in the future lead to an American national policy, just as Germany, France, and England have had for many years.

The story of the triangular scramble for oil control between England, Germany and France before and after the war and the resultant intriguing of groups like the Deutsches Bank, the Anglo-Persian, and the French-Syrian interests, is perhaps the most exciting financial adventure of our day. In this duel England came out victorious. In the story of Mosul and "Mespot" is encompassed the tangle of secret agreements and "understandings" in the fight of England and France for power.

Ranking next to the United States and Russia (in normal times) comes Great Britain as the largest consumer of oil in

the world. There is scarcely an "oil sponge" in the world in which England does not hold a substantial interest, but she is not uncapping new wells with the prodigality of the United States; instead, she is building up impregnable reserves for emergencies as they may arise. She holds the most valuable oil lands of Egypt and has concessions near the Red Sea. As a result of the Versailles Treaty she was granted a mandate of Mesopotamia, and with it, a controlling interest in the Turkish Petroleum Company. The United States has protested against the wholesale acquisition of exclusive concessions in any one country, but Great Britain, since the armistice, has gone quietly on her way adding to her great oil resources.

France has followed England's example, for, with her 180 oil-driven air squadrons, she believes that her future lies in the air, and therefore in oil. Both France and Italy have their "suckers" in the oil fields of the world, either directly or through the holding by their representatives, of shares in the world's oil combines.

Germany also has a big finger in the pie. Hugo Stinnes, her foremost industrial and financial leader, has formed a gigantic German oil trust, the A. G. Feur Petroleumindustrie, Berlin, which has Royal Dutch connections. A combination between the Royal Dutch and the German Deutsche Erdoel also is being framed. Then, too, when the American Standard Oil withdrew from the Czecho-Slovak agreement, Stinnes instantly endeavored to secure absolute monopoly of Czecho-Slovakian oil.

Before the war Russia ranked second as the world's greatest producer of crude petroleum, but Mexico has taken her place and is now producing twice as much as Russia when the latter was in her prime. The United States supplies two-thirds of the world's oil; Mexico, one-fourth. The United States controls about three-quarters of the Mexican production, but almost the whole of the remaining quarter is in the hands of the Dutch-English interests.

Soviet Russia was the first country and

Lenin the first man directly to make a bid for world power through oil. To realize the significance of the Bolshevik design, one must understand the oil that Russia controls. From the fifties of the last century until 1917 Russia actually produced nearly one-fourth of all the oil in the world. Baku oil has been known to the world for centuries, but when, in 1894, these wells were put on a scientific basis, Russia was producing the same as the United States for that year—about 5,000,000 tons of crude oil. At the close of the century Russian wells produced 10,000,000 tons, more than half of the world production for that year. In 1901 when the Baku oil regions showed exhaustion, the figures fell to a fourth of that production. Then vast new fields were tapped—Emba in the Urals and the great Caucasian fields of Grosny—so that by 1916 the Russian output was almost again what it had been at the maximum. In July, 1923, a Scandinavian expert, sent to Russia to estimate her resources, pronounced the naphtha resources of the Soviet republic as inexhaustible and measureless. From October, 1922, to March, 1923, Baku contributed a total of 101,378,000 poods (a pood equals 36.7 pounds); Grosny, 43,868,000; and Emba, 168,000 poods. New discoveries in Astrakhan, Turkestan, the Transcaspian areas and elsewhere give Russia an enviable position in the oil world, the possibilities of which are recognized when it is remembered that a small oil-soak of 5,000 acres near the city of Baku produced nine-tenths of the whole Russian production, or a total of two and one-half billion barrels.

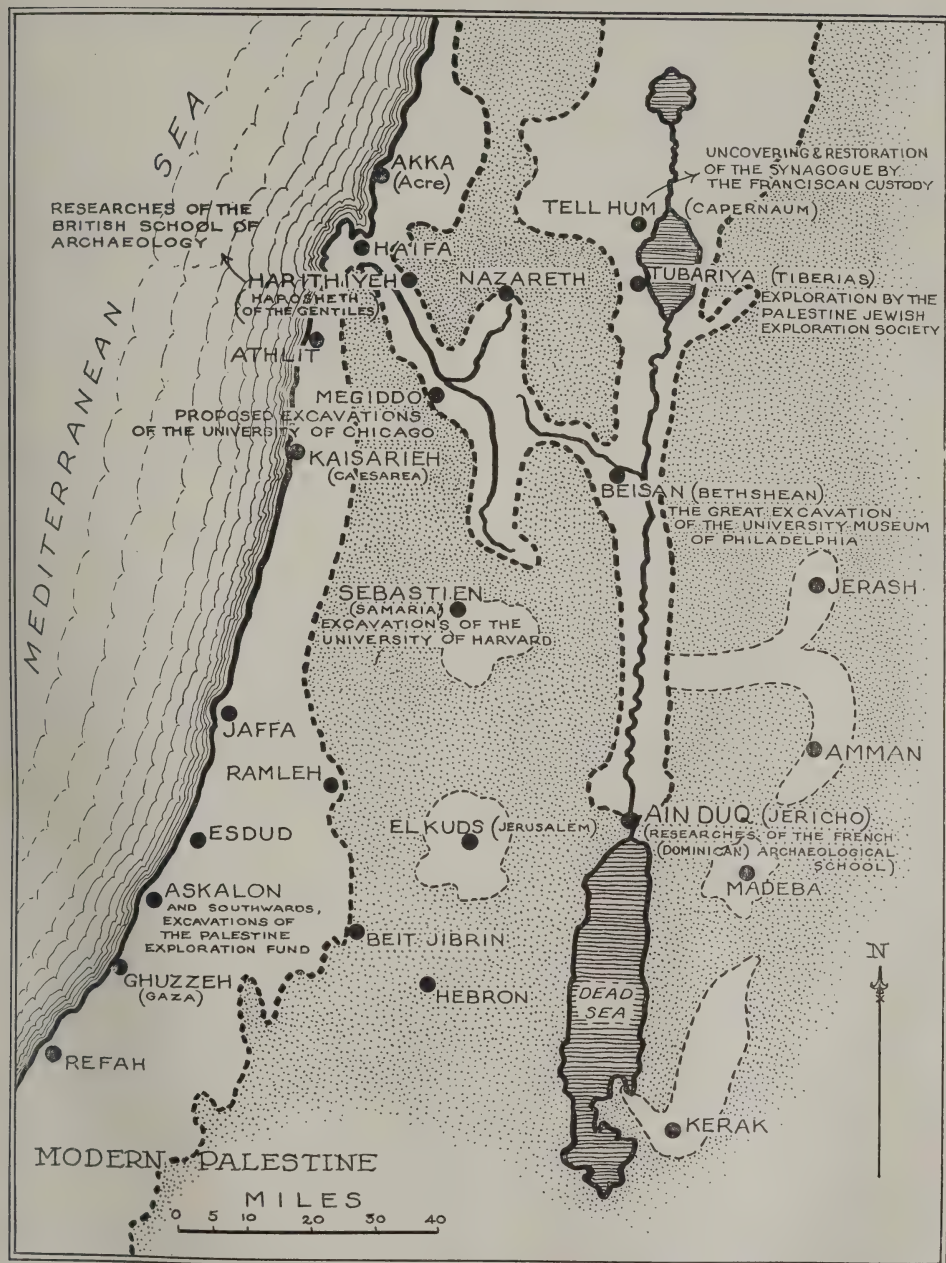
Japan, which had an oil production of some 30,000 barrels a week, before its earthquake and fire, was giving careful attention to the Asiatic oil situation. In Roumania, which up to a short time ago, was the only producing oil region in the Eastern Hemisphere in which America

had an interest, British activities have obtained an eighth share, but in that country France, Holland, and the United States each has about an equal share. The Roumanian oil fields suffered a severe blow during the German invasion. To prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, the wells were destroyed under the direction of Col. Norton Griffith, of the British army, sent there for that purpose.

Two fields are coming into prominence: Persia and the Dutch East Indies. Persia made her debut in production in 1917 with 6.86 million barrels, but has shown little improvement since. In this country Great Britain occupies an almost impregnable position, despite the attempts of America and France to oust her. In twenty years the Dutch East Indies have quadrupled their output, which, in 1920, amounted to 16,000,000 barrels.

India, Burma and Assam are blotched with oil here and there, also the Philippines and New Guinea. Africa, apart from Egypt, and the Gold Coast and the Island of Madagascar, is comparatively free from spots, but just what the potentialities of the Dark Continent are is unknown, just as it is not known what wealth is hidden in South America. These continents may be two great oil pivots of the world in its efforts to find new oil beds in the struggle for power—commercial or military.

The Genoa conference really broke down because of the failure of the rival diplomats to agree about oil, for back of all the nominal political issues lurked the subject of oil. It was Germany's control of the Roumanian oil beds which prolonged the war, and, according to Ludendorff himself, in the evidence submitted to the German Reichstag committee, it was the loss of Roumania with her oil which made Germany at last give up. Since that momentous day everywhere the fight for oil control has been carried on, quietly and secretly but none the less forcefully.



Archaeological Excavations being made in the Holy Land.

PALESTINE

Palestine. Great Britain has adopted measures that will provide not only a means of preserving the historic monuments of the Holy Land, but will bar for all time to come, those curious, selfish plunderers, who, throughout the centuries have held no shrine too sacred for grasping hands to mutilate and rob of its sacred symbolic ornaments. Henceforth, excavations and research will be under the control of a Department of Antiquities created by Sir Herbert Samuel, His Majesty's first High Commissioner for Palestine. The Department is charged with the protection of the country's historic monuments and the arrangement of a National Museum. Furthermore, as the preservation of antiquities in Palestine is of interest to the entire civilized world, an International Board advises the Department on all matters of public interest. The different communities and societies of foreign countries engaged in archaeological research in Palestine, are represented by the Board.

Thus the gates of Palestine are closed forever upon the vandal or treasure-hunter, but the earnest, sincere student with proper credentials may continue legitimate investigation.

The following eight research expeditions are at work now in Palestine:

In Jordan valley, at Ain Duq, near Jericho, the French Archaeological School (*Ecole Biblique*), conducted by Dominican Fathers, has cleared and moved for protection portions of a mosaic pavement of an ancient synagogue of the third century. Near this place is the site of ancient Jericho.

The University Museum of Philadelphia will work at Beisan, the "Key to Palestine," in the junction of the Jezreel and Jordan valleys. At Megiddo, in the plain of Esdraelon, overlooking the battlefield, the memory of which lingers with us in the word "Armageddon," the University of Chicago will work.

The British School of Archaeology will carry on its research at the entrance to Esdraelon, at Harithiyeh, and Tell 'Amr. A new concession has been applied for by Harvard University, as it has already excavated portions of Samaria in true

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

scientific order. Extensive excavations have been carried on for two years by the Palestine Exploration Fund at Askalon, an ancient Philistine city. The Fund will extend its research to other Philistine sites. On the shores of the Sea of Galilee, (Lake Tiberias), just south of the modern town of Tiberias, the Palestine Jewish Excavation Society has examined the ground bordering the lake and has recovered evidences of the Talmud period in traces of buildings, inscriptions and sarcophagi. The Latin "Custody of the Holy Land," is conducting an expedition that appeals of much interest not only because of its character and associations, but because of its picturesque scenery and surroundings as well. It is the site that corresponds most nearly to that of Capernaum.

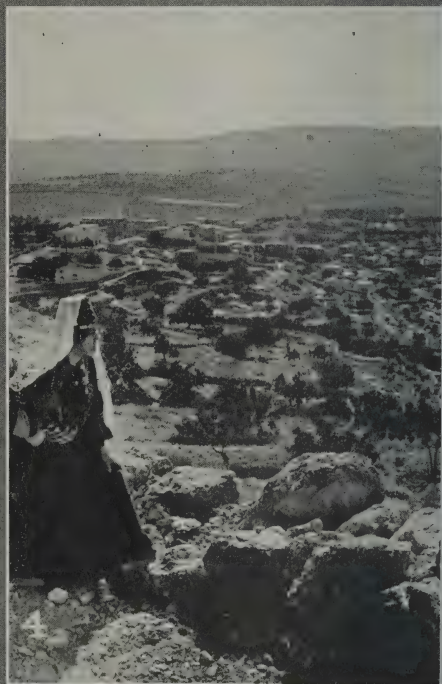
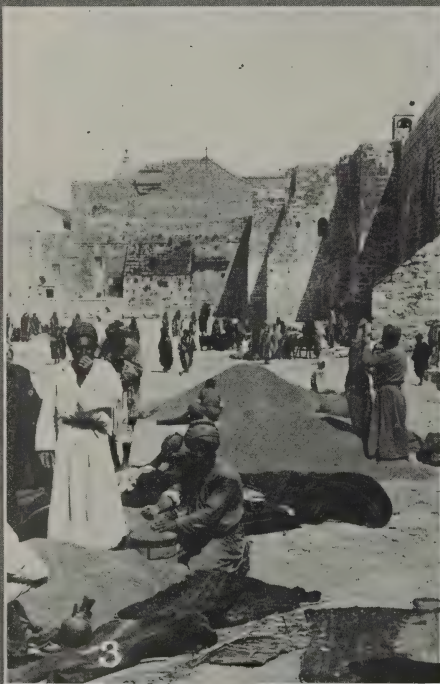
Some of the special monuments like the great Crusaders' Fortresses of Acre and Athlit, the Roman city of Cæsarea and the Philistine site of Askalon, have been placed under the protection of guardians. Museums have been organized where all local remains may be preserved and studied.

Pan-American Conference. The fifth International Conference of the American states, which met at Santiago, Chile, March 25 to May 3, 1923, was notable not only for what it accomplished, but for the movements which it started, which, if not sidetracked, will lead to a close organization of American nations, provide the means for the settlement of disputes, and go a long way toward effective co-operation which will build up the economic, social and educational life of the American nations. The principal reason why the conference itself did not immediately take some of the more important steps toward the adoption of an adequate machinery for the settlement of American problems and for defining America's attitude to the rest of the world was because the United States is not a member of the League of Nations, and therefore was not prepared to accept the desires of the other American nations which are members of the league.

All of the Latin fraternity was represented at the conference but Mexico.



THE HOLY CITY. (1) Typical street scene in Jerusalem. (2) Just outside the Jaffa Gate. (3) Pilgrims struggling to reach the Holy Fire; Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Christmas Day. (4) The Wailing Place.



HOLY GROUND. (1) Halfway to the summit of Mt. Sinai is the Stone Gate. (2) Another view of Mt. Sinai. (3) This church was built on the site of Bethlehem Inn where Christ was born. (4) Looking from Bethlehem towards Jerusalem which is beyond the hills in the distance.

Peru, and Bolivia. Señor Augustin Edwards, President of the League of Nations, was chairman, and Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador to Belgium, headed the United States delegation. The conference had eighteen subjects on its agenda, the largest number any Pan-American conference ever undertook. The principal topics were: (1), the organization of the Pan-American Union on a basis of a formal agreement; (2), consideration of measures tending toward closer association of the republics of the American continent; (3), consideration of means to give a wider application to the principle of arbitration in disputes between the American nations; (4), reduction and elimination of naval expenses on a just and practical basis.

The conference was divided into eight committees, to which the eighteen various topics on the agenda were referred: Political, Juridical, Disarmament, Commerce, Communications, Hygiene, Agriculture and Education.

The Commerce Committee had more tangible results than any of the other committees. At the conference an agreement was reached that protects fully the laws and conditions of each American country, and at the same time provides a simple way for the registering of trade marks in every American country. A maritime code was adopted which will make shipping much easier.

Under the leadership of Dr. George Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Committee on Hygiene worked out a complete program for public health in America. The Committee on Agriculture did important work in regard to the exchange of information on the subject of agriculture, exchange of seeds and plants and the protection of plants and cattle from disease. The Committee on Education recommended the holding of a Pan-American educational conference in Santiago in 1925 to consider the problems of exchange of students and professors, standardization of courses and credits and honoring of university degrees. Other conferences were suggested on hygiene, education, the press, eugenics, international law, and of

engineers and coffee growers. Resolutions providing for the study of both the labor and women's problems and their representation in the next conference were other important steps taken.

After much heated debate it was decided to hold over the plan for the formation of an entirely new organization, to be known as the American League of Nations, and to recommend it for report by the Pan-American Union to the next conference. The conference failed to arrive at any definite agreement on the disarmament of rival South American republics: Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.

Despite the disagreements—which were largely on methods only—one of the outstanding things which was made clear by the fifth conference was that Pan-Americanism does not signify merely a cooperation between the United States and the rest of Latin America, but that it includes cooperation among the Latin-American nations themselves. A spirit of American solidarity characterized the conference throughout its many ramifications.

Pepper, George Wharton (1867-). U. S. Senator (Republican) from Pennsylvania and a lawyer of distinction. He was born at Philadelphia. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, University of the South, and Yale. Since his admission to the bar in 1889 his life has been one of strenuous endeavor. He was Lyman Beecher Lecturer at Yale in 1915, and was general counsel for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., The Philadelphia Trust Co., and the Philadelphia National Bank. He enrolled for training at Plattsburg and was color sergeant of the First Provisional Regiment in 1915, and sergeant of Company H of the Ninth Regiment in 1916. For two years he served as Chairman of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense. In the winter of 1922 he was appointed to the U. S. Senate by Governor Sproul to fill the chair vacated by the death of Senator Boise Penrose. He was elected senator November, 1922. Outstanding titles among his numerous treatises are: *Di-*

gest of Decisions and Encyclopaedia of Pennsylvania Law, Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, The Borderland of Federal and State Decisions, and Pleading at Common Law and Under the Codes.

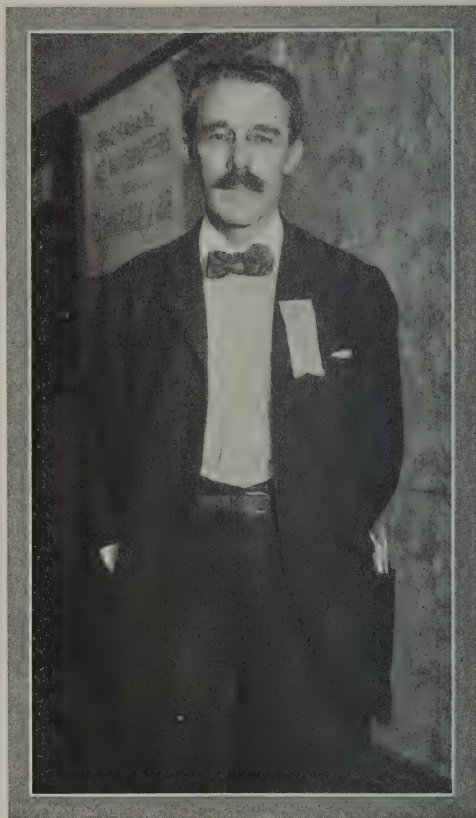
Pinchot, Gifford (1865-). Governor (Republican) of Pennsylvania, disciple of Roosevelt, who stands for everything the Republican leaders have scoffed at since Roosevelt's memorable campaign in 1912. In January, 1924, the destinies of the Keystone State will be presided over by Roosevelt's Chief Forester and one of his most trusted lieutenants, who sums up his pledges to the people in the statement that he will give them a Roosevelt square deal.

He was born at Simsbury, Conn. He was graduated from Yale in 1889 and has degrees from Princeton, Michigan Agricultural College, and McGill University. He studied forestry in France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria and became our foremost leader in the scientific management of our forests. He entered the Department of Interior in 1897 in the McKinley administration, and in 1911 was made Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, under Roosevelt. For a number of years he was Professor of Forestry at Yale, and for twelve years has been head of the National Conservation Association. From 1920 to 1922 he was Forestry Commissioner of Pennsylvania. He is the founder and the personification of the conservation movement in the United States. While a great lover of the out-of-doors, he is also a student and an indefatigable worker. He has been one of the leaders of the progressive wing of the Republican party, and his election as governor of Pennsylvania in November, 1922, was an outstanding Republican victory. He is the author of several books on forestry, notably *The White Pine*, *The Adirondack Spruce*, *A Primer of Forestry*, and *The Fight for Conservation*.

Governor Pinchot's most recent achievement which brought him prominently before the public was the settlement of the differences between the op-

erators and miners in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania.

Pinchot, as governor and public-minded citizen of the state in which most of the anthracite mines of the country are located, is familiar with the history of labor troubles in the industry. The strike of 155,000 miners had been in progress for



Gifford Pinchot.

a week. President Coolidge asked the governor to secure some settlement so that the winter's fuel supply would not be held up.

The governor proposed a 4-point compromise on the following terms:

1. Recognition of the basic eight-hour day for all employees. If longer hours are necessary at certain times or in certain occupations, the overtime to be paid at the eight-hour rate.

PRICE SPREAD

2. A uniform increase of 10 per cent for all employees. This increase to take effect September 1.
3. Full recognition of the union by the operators, without the check-off, but with the right to have a union representative present when the men are paid.
4. Complete recognition of the principles of collective bargaining.

The compromise was agreed to, effective for two years.

Price Spread. Why does the city family pay such high prices for foods and finished products when the original producer, the farmer, receives such low prices? In other words where lies the responsibility for the enormous price spread between the farm and the consumer? This subject has long been the cause of bitter controversy, and now comes the Anderson Report of an investigation.

The farmers and consumers generally believe that dealers and manufacturers make excessive profits, and are free with their charges to that effect. On the other hand the dealers and manufacturers declare that their profits are not excessive, that they are doing business under strenuous competitive conditions, and point to the list of bankruptcies to show the pressure under which they are operating.

Various organizations have undertaken to explore the subject and to furnish authentic information. Perhaps the most important of these efforts has been the investigation conducted by the Harvard School of Business Research, which has examined the books of dealers in many lines of business, analyzed the results and published figures showing average sales, operating costs and profits.

The most extensive inquiry ever conducted is that which has been carried on by the Joint Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, of which the Hon. Sydney Anderson, member of the House from Minnesota, is Chairman. In addition to the Chairman the Commission is composed of Senators Lenroot, of Wisconsin; Capper, of Kansas; McNary of Oregon; Robinson, of Arkansas; Harrison, of Mississippi;

PRICE SPREAD

and Congressmen Funk, of Illinois; Summer, of Texas; Mills and Ten Eyck, of New York. It will be seen that most of the members are from states in which agriculture is the predominant influence, and nobody will suggest that the Commission might be dominated by big business or biased in favor of middlemen. For this reason, as well as for the thoroughness of the inquiry, the Commission's findings are probably as valuable and interesting as any economic study ever made in this country. Owing to the vast scope of the work and the tremendous detail involved, the Chairman enlisted the support of a staff of nearly 3,000 experts in industry, banking, transportation and agriculture. A year was required for the prosecution of the work.

The Commission found its task to be exceedingly complex. In every price investigation it was found that thousands of other prices were intimately related, and that to isolate one from the other was impossible.

THE FINDINGS. The findings at first sight might seem to justify the complaint that there is something radically wrong in the methods by which goods are passed from producers to consumers. The startling fact is brought out that on the average of every dollar spent by the consumer, 49 cents represents the cost of selling and distribution, while 20 cents goes to the primary producer, 17 cents to the manufacturer and 14 cents in profits to the retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer, profits in this case including interest in invested capital. The natural inclination is to say that this distribution is unfair, but the Commission does not find that anybody is getting inordinate pay for the service rendered.

It is perhaps natural to lay greater emphasis upon the value of the service rendered in creating something than upon that of moving it or handling it in trade, but it does not necessarily follow that more labor or skill is expected.

The truth seems to be that the public, in this country at least, has grown to expect such a variety of goods and

PRICE SPREAD

services that more people are engaged in the secondary processes than are engaged in primary production. To be exact, of 41,614,248 people engaged in gainful occupations in this country, 29,570,867, or about 71 per cent, are engaged in manufacturing, transportation, distribution and allied activities. In view of these figures why regard it as extraordinary that the primary producer gets less than one-half? The fact is that we are accustomed to a narrow meaning of the term "production." The act of transportation from one section of the country to another, or of delivering from the grocery store to the kitchen, is part of the process of producing the commodities where they are wanted, and every act of grading or preparing them for market is part of the process of producing them as they are wanted by consumers.

ITEMIZED COSTS. Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Commission, has written an exceedingly interesting article on the results of the Commission's work. He cites a number of instances in which the exact proportions of costs have been worked out, using articles of ordinary household consumption. In the case of a package of rolled oats, retailing at 20 cents and made from oats which the original producer sold for 32 cents a bushel, he gives the following proportions: Of the 20 cents, the retailer got 4.2 cents, of which 3.2 cents represented his expenses of doing business and 1 cent his profit. The wholesaler who handled the goods received 1.8 cents, of which 1.5 cents represented expenses and .3 cents was profit. The manufacturer got 9.6 cents, of which 2 cents was profit, 1.2 cents taxes, 1.6 cents transportation, 1.7 cents advertising, 1.3 cents selling cost and 1.8 cents cost of manufacture. The elevator which handled the oats got .4 cent, the railroad company .5 cent, and the farmer that produced them got 3.5 cents.

PRICE SPREAD

The farmer may think that this gives a disproportionate amount for the labor of producing the oats, but, as Mr. Anderson points out, the purchaser of a package of breakfast food pays not only for the oats but for a paper box and an air-tight container, part of the wages of the lumberjack who felled the tree and the pulp maker who helped to make the carton, and so on 'ad infinitum. Every item represents a labor cost.

Take figures for a 10-cent loaf of bread. The retailer got 1.9 cents, of which .3 cent was profit and 1.6 cents expense; 4.3 cents went to the manufacturing baker, of which .6 was profit, .8 overhead, 1.6 cents selling expense, and 1.3 cents cost of manufacture. Milling the flour cost 1 cent, handling through the elevator .3 cent, and the farmer got 2.8 cents.

These figures, and thousands more that are available in the complete printed report of the Commission, fail to show excessive profits to any particular group in our economic system. Some of the service may seem to be unnecessary, but if the people insist on the frills they must pay for them, and there is no way of collecting except by adding to the cost of commodities. The records of success and failure of small businesses in this country show that store-keeping is no gold mine, and the margin of profit on which big business operates is everywhere small.

CONCLUSIONS. The conclusion reached by the Commission is that there is no single factor in the complex modern price structure which can be said to be principally responsible for the spread between producers' and consumers' prices. While it holds that the spread is uneconomic, it believes that the only hope of reducing it is by attacking every point in the chain of producing, manufacturing and distributing processes.

Reed, James A. (1861-). U. S. Senator (Democrat) from Missouri. He was born near Mansfield, O. In 1864 his parents moved to Lynn County, Ia., and he was educated in the public schools of that district, later taking a special course at Coe College, Ia. He studied law in the offices of Hubbard, Clark & Dawley, Cedar Rapids, and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1885. After practicing law in Cedar Rapids for two years, he located in Kansas City, Mo., and became actively identified with its political life. As prosecuting attorney of Jackson County, Mo., 1898 to 1900, he broke all known records for public service in that post—out of 287 cases, he secured convictions of 285. His record has been one of unceasing warfare against vice and dishonesty. When elected mayor of Kansas City, 1900, he was harassed by one of the most vicious bands of despoilers known to any American city, and before the expiration of his term, every public service corporation and every grafting contracting firm of that city had yielded to their young mayor, whom they recognized as a powerful exponent of virile force, dauntless courage, and incorruptible integrity. He was re-elected mayor in 1904; was delegate-at-large, Democratic National Convention, Denver, 1908, and U. S. Senator for two terms, 1911 to 1923. In 1917 he broke with his party and was one of the first opponents of the League of Nations. In 1920 he was elected from Kansas City as delegate to the Democratic National Convention; was rejected by the Missouri State Convention and carried the contest to the National Convention, where he was not allowed to take his seat. He is noted for fiery eloquence.

Reich (Rike). Literally translated from the German, this word means "empire." While the original meaning is still retained, a secondary meaning is more frequently met with in the political news of the day. The secondary definition is "parliament." Thus the Reichstag is "the imperial Parliament."

The word is also frequently used to signify the "State." In this sense it is found in such combinations as Reichbank,

which means the "State," or "National" bank.

Ruhr. Passive resistance was officially declared at an end by the German Government on September 26, after months of defiance of the French invaders in the Ruhr Valley during which time grave international complications arose that brought France and England to a bitter dispute. But despite the official proclamation of surrender by President Ebert and his cabinet, the critical situation was intensified rather than relieved. The German people seemed little disposed to heed the Berlin pronouncement; on the contrary anger and defiance were manifested by the public with rioting and revolutionary outbreaks.

Meanwhile the motive of France in seizing the Ruhr basin had been questioned by various nations and particularly by Britain, her ally in the World War. It was openly charged that the real design of France was not to insure reparation payments, but to bring about the dismemberment and collapse of Germany and insure to France the political domination of Europe. France has the greatest military organization the world has ever known. There is no nation on earth prepared to challenge her war power.

That France herself does not regard the Berlin proclamation of surrender as of much significance was revealed by a statement of Premier Poincaré in a public speech within a week after passive resistance was officially abandoned when he referred to the announcement as an empty gesture recognizing a situation that already existed.

The immediate result of the proclamation was martial law for all Germany. Bavarians, under the leadership of Gen. von Ludendorff, were already restless and talking of a monarchy headed by Prince Rupprecht or some other member of the Hohenzollern dynasty. In Saxony, the Reds announced a revolt if the Republican form of government were abandoned, and in the Rhineland there was talk, which the French were accused of fostering, of setting up an independent state.

Communists from Russia had been busy

in the Ruhr and Rhineland, as they had in other countries, inciting the people to join in the world movement Russia hoped to establish. Workmen in the Ruhr had been idle for so long and fed by contributions from the government (which in the latter part of the struggle amounted to \$3,000,000 daily), that they were supposed to be easily susceptible to the representations of "red" propagandists.

French occupation of the Ruhr district had tightened and strengthened through the summer. The railway systems were organized, hunger drove the German workmen back to the mines, and in August it was said that 16,000,000 tons of coal were awaiting transportation. This was about four-fifths of the amount France was entitled to draw from Germany.

At a time when France needed coal and Germany needed iron, the deadlock due to the disagreement had crippled all industry on the continent and affected world trade. In Great Britain many thousand idle workmen were drawing compensation from the government, £400,000,000 having been paid out for that purpose since the armistice. England is dependent on her import and export trade to keep her factories busy and both German and Russian markets were restricted by lack of the people's ability to buy.

Former Chancellor Cuno had rated the value of every German by what he contributed to the defense of the Ruhr, characterized speculation in foodstuffs as abominable, and advocated the fixing of prices so that the masses could pay them. The German Ministry of Food Supply and the principal associations of hotels, inns, and restaurant keepers agreed upon a reduction of varieties in a course, the serving of only one course to a person and elimination of butter from all meals. A fine of 1,000,000 marks was provided for violation of this agreement. Inflation of German currency continued, foreign commerce decreased and imports of coal and steel increased largely to replace that no longer produced at home.

Previous to the proclamation of cessation of passive resistance, Bavarian troops

had been withdrawn from Bavaria and their place taken by unsympathetic troops from other sections of Germany. This forestalled any military move by Gen. Ludendorff, and the appointment of an unsympathetic civil governor further helped to keep the peace. War Minister Gessler appointed Gen. von Seeckt virtually dictator. A decree "for the restoration of public security" issued by President Ebert restricted the freedom of the press and the right of assembly, and authorized seizure and search of homes.

Governmental decision to officially abandon passive resistance followed the appointment of Stresemann as German Prime Minister. He immediately accepted the necessity of putting Germany's finances on a sound basis, and establishing industrial prosperity by restoring economic relations with France. There was always to be considered the possibility of revolt at home, but the Chancellor announced that in case of trouble "the government would shoot first." The accession of Prime Minister Baldwin in England brought a change in England's policy. Baldwin felt the need of accord with France and his policy prevailed over that of Lord Curzon, Minister of Foreign Relations. The Greco-Italian troubles found Great Britain upholding Greece while France is disposed to ally herself with Italy. Both France and England acknowledge the necessity of avoiding open war, and compromises in both cases were effective.

In May, Germany offered 30,000,000,000 gold marks in "cash and kind" as the total amount to be paid France, "without abandoning its legal standpoint or desisting from its policy of passive resistance" which was to be continued until the area had been evacuated.

France and Belgium replied that there would have been no violence in the seizure, and cooperation would have been established but for orders from Berlin. The German government had provoked strikes, aggression, sabotage, and violations of the common law. No consideration would be given any German proposals so long as resistance continued. They did not intend that the operations of their

Control Commissions should be balked, the lives of their officers, soldiers, engineers, customs officials, and railroad workers exposed to attack, while pending issues were examined. The figures offered did not represent one-fourth of the sum recognized by Germany as the total of her debts to the Allies.

In the meantime Baron Krupp von Bohlen und Hatbach, head of the Krupp Works, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, and a fine of 100,000,000 marks (about \$2,725) and seven other directors and the chief of apprentices received from ten to twenty years' imprisonment each and fine of 100,000,000 marks.

New proposals by Germany were made in June, offering to accept the decision of an impartial international tribunal as to the method and amount of payments, expressing willingness to furnish all available information and to give as guaranties the revenue from the railway system of the Reich which "is not now profitable but would be when business was resumed," and 5 per cent of the entire business—industries, banking, trade, traffic and agriculture, and customs receipts on imports of consumable articles other than necessities. She also submitted that in such a question little progress could be made exchanging notes and suggested a conference.

France repeated her former reply that no offer would be considered until the policy of passive resistance was abandoned, and that she would not give up the guaranty she now held—the Ruhr district—for less valuable guaranties such as were proposed; that the Ruhr would be evacuated progressively as payments were made. German Communists attempted to participate strikes in the Ruhr districts. The French did not interfere, but by the last of May most of the workmen had returned to work.

The justice of the French and Belgium claims was acknowledged. The expediency of the measures taken was questioned. Prime Minister Baldwin asserted that Great Britain was as determined as any of its allies that Germany should make reparation to the fullest ex-

tent of her capacity, but believed the situation on the Ruhr was fraught with grave peril. Germany appeared to be moving toward economic chaos, which might be succeeded by social and industrial ruin. In many cases the local populations were suffering acutely, and further shortage of food seemed probable.

France was confident that Germany must capitulate and called attention to the fact that the people of the occupied district had on several occasions asked Berlin to withdraw the orders for passive resistance which were "fatal to their own existence."

Then came the fall of the Cuno ministry and the accession of Stresemann as Prime Minister. The new Chancellor immediately took steps to put finances in Germany on a better basis, and abandon passive resistance.

Councilor Fellingner was appointed Finance Dictator. He immediately ordered marks bought in New York, Amsterdam, and Switzerland. Because of the cheapness of paper marks, he was able with a million gold marks to retire one-fifth of the nation's gold mark obligations. The value of the paper mark rose rapidly, prices of food, rooms, and other commodities increasing from two to five times. This meant temporary distress, but it was a move toward a stabilized currency.

Russian Church Persecutions. Charged with being an agent of the Polish government, Monsignor Constantine Butchkavitch, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Church, was executed by a Soviet firing squad, March 31, 1923. Archbishop Zepliak, also, had been condemned to death but his sentence was commuted to ten years' solitary confinement, on the ground that his activities had been due to religious zeal, not, as in the case of Butchkavitch, intended to overthrow the Soviet government.

Patriarch Tikhon, head of the Greek Church in Russia, was given ten years' solitary confinement. While he was still in prison, Tikhon was unfrocked, but later was released and restored to his clerical rights.

The whole civilized world—Spanish

RUSSIAN CHURCH

clergy, French radicals, British labor, Jewish Rabbis, Protestant churches, the United States Government, (which had fed millions of starving Russians), and other governments protested, but with no effect. Butchkavitch was said to have carried on treasonable correspondence with the enemy in time of war, and to deserve no more consideration than would be given to any other traitor. Hundreds of peasants who gathered to protest against the execution of the Vicar-General, are said to have been shot down.

The world generally condemned the sentences as the acts of a government which was determined to destroy all religion, and a deliberate challenge to civilization. The Soviet government replied that these men were a peril to the life of the government, that they had made religion a cloak for conspiracy and treason, and that any effort from outside to interfere with the right, and protect spies and traitors, would be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Because of the prominence of the victims the cases attracted wide attention, but many clergy of all denominations have been put to death in Russia. A Russian writer, in April, 1922, quoted Bolshevik statistics showing that twenty-eight bishops and 1200 priests had been killed. The Lutheran church says that scores of its workers have given their lives in Russia. Other religious workers have had similar experiences. The wholesale slaughters recall the Reign of Terror in the days of the French Revolution.

Under the old monarchist government the czar was head of the Greek church in Russia. When the czar was dethroned, it was considered necessary to provide a national head for the Russian (Greek Orthodox) church. The title of Patriarch of all Russia which had not been used since the time of Peter the Great, was given to Dr. Vassily Tikhon.

In reply to condemnation of the treatment given the Patriarch, the soviet leaders pointed out that before the war, Tikhon was chairman of the Blackhanders and organizer of the Jewish pogroms; that in 1918, he issued a public anathema against the soviet government, calling

RUSSIAN CHURCH

upon the faithful not to enter into communication with such outcasts of the race; charged the soviet government with being responsible for the food and fuel crises; gave his benediction to the rebel leader; organized special groups to fight the decrees separating the church from the state and school; incited to other rebellions against the government, and otherwise abused the privileges of his position to engage in political intrigue and conspiracy.

Bishop Edgar Blake, of Chicago, head of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in southern Europe and Lewis O. Hartman, editor of *Zion's Herald*, a Methodist weekly published in Boston, were invited to attend a conference of the Living Church and offer advice and suggestions for framing a constructive religious program. They were impressed with the professions made by the authorities in the conference and thought it a wonderful example of "a nation which is dedicating itself to do good". The United States conference of Methodist Episcopal bishops resolved that they neither supported nor defended the Soviets and ordered the withdrawal of Bishop Blake and his delegation.

Late in June, Tikhon was released from prison pending trial for counter-revolutionary activities. He immediately proclaimed himself as still Patriarch of all Russia, and opened a campaign against the Living Church, branding the Reformers as seekers after profits, titles, and rewards. He held mass on July 1 attacking Russian clergy who meddled in politics, including himself. He proposed an All-Russia Church Assembly with the emigré clergy represented so they, too, could make peace with the Soviet government, and help in the work of rescuing the church from reformist usurpers. On the same day Bishop Antonin, head of the Living Church, was dismissed from his position as Metropolitan Bishop of Moscow, and Archbishop Evodokim, once Russian Archbishop of New York was made Bishop of Moscow. Bishop Evodokim had encouraged the government in its policy of requisitioning church property to relieve famine.

Salvador (or El Salvador), Republic of. Small though it is in comparison with its neighbors, Salvador has more inhabitants per square mile than any other Central American state. It lies along the Pacific Ocean, having a coast line 160 miles long. Guatemala bounds it on the northwest, and Honduras on the east and southeast. Salvador is about the size of New Jersey. Mestizos and Indians form two-thirds of the population.

The Cordilleras rise seven and eight thousand feet high on the northwestern frontier, and a lower range parallels the coast. Between this and the Pacific is a low, hot alluvial plain. The world has few more fertile regions than this narrow plain along the coast, and some of the upland mesas and valleys yield large returns for little labor. In general, the interior is an upland plateau having an average height of 2000 feet above sea level. Earthquakes are frequent on the hot, unhealthful coast. San Salvador, the capital, has been rocked to ruin twelve times since 1539, the last time in 1919.

The upland climate is temperate and salubrious, even in the rainy season, which lasts from May to October. The mountain slopes are forested with hardwoods and dyewoods.

Coffee, grown on the mountain slopes, and sugar cane, which thrives in the low country, are the staple crops. Bananas, cacao, indigo, hemp, cotton and tobacco are also grown in commercial quantities. Mining leads stock raising in importance. Gold and silver are produced in quantities great enough to make exportation profitable. Several large deposits of copper have been found, but copper exports are inconsiderable. Cattle are raised in numbers sufficient to support a modest native leather industry. Hides are exported only in small quantities.

In pursuance of a vigorous policy of educational advancement instituted in the first decade of the present century, the educational facilities of the state have been greatly extended in recent years. Primary schools outnumber those of the largest Central American state, and the 27 secondary schools are maintained. The national university at San Salvador is

entirely modern. Salvador has no state religion, the constitution guaranteeing freedom of worship to all. But the majority of the people profess the Roman Catholic faith.

GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY. The state is governed under a constitution adopted in 1824 and amended 1886. Suffrage is universal, and the President and Chamber of Deputies (42 members) are elected by popular vote. The President appoints his cabinet of four.

Pedro de Alvarado penetrated into the territory comprised in the modern Salvador in 1524. The Indian capital, Cuscatlan, fell in 1525, and San Salvador was founded in 1528. The capital was transferred to its present site in 1539.

Until 1821 Salvador was a Spanish possession, its status being that of a viceroyalty of Guatemala. Between 1821 and 1824 the state was subject to Mexico. Joining the Central American Federation in 1824, the state remained a member until the Federation was dissolved in 1839. From then until the promulgation of the modified constitution of 1886, Salvador was a kind of political football for the other states of the Isthmus.

After 1909 Salvador was at peace with her neighbors. Though she permitted American warships to use her ports during the World War, Salvador was the one Central American state that did not declare war on Germany.

In June, 1920, the Department of Foreign Relations called upon the other Central American states to review, and change, if necessary, the treaty of 1907. A pact of closer union between Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala was the result, Nicaragua and Costa Rica refusing to sign. Salvador is a member of the League of Nations.

Statistics:

Area, square miles	7,225
Population (1922)	1,500,000
Chief Cities:	
San Salvador	80,756
Santa Ana	60,679
San Miguel	30,406
San Vicente	26,881
Nueva San Salvador	23,291
Par of Exchange, colon	\$.50

SANFORD

Internal Debt	\$15,593,913
External Debt	13,438,400
Imports	12,628,370
Exports	17,943,827
Miles of Railway	213
Elementary Schools	805

Related subjects:

Central America	Guatemala
Cordillera	Honduras
Costa Rica	Nicaragua
	Panama

Sanford, Edward Terry (1865-)

New Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. He was born at Knoxville, Tenn., and is an interesting product of a Northern family settled in the South. His father was born in Connecticut, but in early manhood he located in Knoxville where he amassed a fortune in the lumber business. His son, the new member of the U. S. Supreme Court, was educated at the University of Tennessee, Harvard, and the Harvard School of Law. He was admitted to the bar in 1888. Judge Sanford was first recognized by the late Theodore Roosevelt who appointed him Assistant Attorney General of the United States in 1906. On the death of United States District Judge O. D. Clark, presiding in middle and western Tennessee, President Roosevelt named Judge Sanford as his successor, in 1908. The people of east Tennessee regard Judge Sanford with great pride and respect, despite the fact that he was "rocked in a Republican cradle," and has steadfastly adhered to that party. He was a strong advocate of the League of Nations idea as fostered by President Wilson, and made several public speeches advocating it, but silenced his convictions when the Harding administration came into power.

Scott, Walter Dill (1869-)

American educator, president of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. He was born at Cooksville, Ill., and was graduated from the Illinois State Normal University, Northwestern University, and McCormick Theological Seminary; he has degrees from the University of Leipzig and Cornell College. From 1901 to 1908 he was associate professor of psychology and education, and from 1908 to 1920 professor of psychology, North-

SMITH

western University. In 1920 he was appointed president of that institution. For a time he was director of the Bureau of Salesmanship Research, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and president of The Scott Co., consultants and engineers in industrial personnel. During 1917 and 1918 he was director of the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the army, and the following year was appointed to the rank of colonel, U. S. A. He was awarded the D. S. M. for "devising, installing, and supervising the personnel system in the U. S. A." He is the author of numerous books on advertising and industrial subjects, notably *Science and Common Sense in Working with Men*, *The Psychology of Advertising in Theory and Practice*, *The Psychology of Advertising*, *The Psychology of Public Speaking*, *Influencing Men in Business*, *Increasing Human Efficiency*, and *The Theory of Advertising*.

Shipstead, Henrik (1883-). Senator from Minnesota and one of the youngest members of the Senate. He enters the United States Senate as the first successful candidate of the Farmer-Labor party. He was born in Minnesota of Norwegian parentage. In 1902 he took his degree in dentistry at Northwestern University, and for a number of years practised in St. Paul. He was twice mayor of Glenwood, a small town in Minnesota. In 1918 he ran unsuccessfully against Volstead, and again unsuccessfully, in 1920, against Preus, for governor of the state on the Non-Partisan ticket. In 1922 he was elected to the United States Senate as a Farmer-Laborite with a majority of 80,000 over Frank Billings Kellogg, a personal friend of the late President Harding. He owes his election to the labor interests and the Non-Partisan League. He stands for the repeal of the Esch-Cummins Railway Act, a real soldier bonus law, and a reorganization of the Federal Reserve System.

Smith, Alfred Emanuel (1873-). Governor of New York, one of the outstanding Democratic personalities of the November, 1922, election season. He was born in New York City, and educated at the St. James parochial school.

at Manhattan College and Fordham University. For several years he was employed in the Fulton Fish Market, after which he worked for a time with his father as truck driver. He started his political career as a clerk in a municipal office, and at the age of 29 was offered the Democratic nomination for the New York State Assembly by the Tammany leader of the district in which he lived. He was elected in 1903, and by reelection served in the legislature for twelve years. In 1911 he became Democratic leader in the Assembly. As vice-chairman of the Factory Investigating Committee he was influential in carrying on thorough investigations into industrial conditions in the state, resulting in much remedial legislation. In 1913 he was speaker of the Assembly. As delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1915 he stumped the state in opposition to the proposed provision in the state constitution designed to prevent New York City from having a majority of legislators, and as a result the provision was overwhelmingly rejected. He was then elected sheriff of New York county for two years, and in 1917, president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City. He was elected governor in 1918. The following year he called a special session which ratified the woman suffrage amendment to the federal Constitution. In 1920 he figured as a presidential aspirant, and that year was defeated in his run for a second term as Governor, to which office he was again elected in 1922. He is a representative of the anti-Wilsonian tendency in Democratic politics.

Soldiers' Homesteads. "Not very desirable" are the homestead lands opened to settlement by World War veterans, said Secretary of the Interior Work in a warning issued to prospective homesteaders. He assured the ex-soldiers that the best land available would be their portion, but stressed the fact that years of hard labor on the land would be necessary before they could gain a livelihood comfortably.

On September 22, 1923, Washington announced the opening to war veterans of about 111,000 acres of land in Cali-

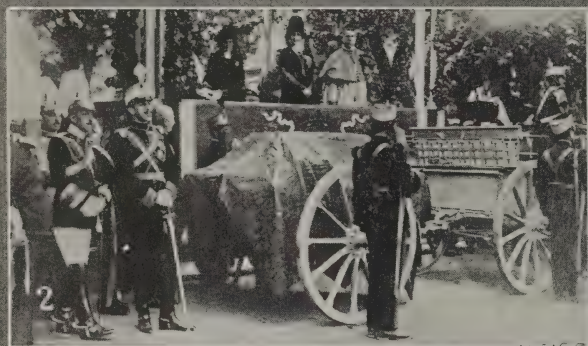
fornia, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah. The lands include 19,700 acres in Chaves County, New Mexico; 700 acres in San Diego County, California; 78,000 acres in Garfield County, Utah; and 13,700 acres in Mineral County, Nevada. Water is badly needed on the greater part of the available land before it will yield, and in some of the territories opened irrigation works are not even in prospect.

A part of Secretary Work's statement follows:

"There appears to be no little misapprehension among ex-service men as to the procedure that must be followed in order to homestead a tract of Government land. Some veterans are apparently of the opinion that all they have to do is to file an application for a tract, fill in a blank—signing their names—and then wait a couple of years and become the owner of the property. They are under the impression that no capital is required. But this conception of the conditions is a mistake."

Spain. Widespread social and industrial unrest, due to the reverses suffered by Spanish arms in Morocco, the unsatisfactory state of national finance, the attitude of the Army toward service abroad and the fact that Spanish industry and commerce for the past year and a half showed little advance, made Spain ripe for the recent revolt which resulted in the dissolution of the Spanish parliament, or Cortes, and the establishment of General Don Miguel Primo Rivera as President of the Military Directorate with the power of "Sole Chief of Administration," with the assent of King Alfonso XIII.

The immediate cause of the bloodless revolution, however, was the disastrous campaign in Morocco in which Spanish arms met with defeat after defeat in conflicts where they were greatly outnumbered by Moorish tribesmen. The campaign of 1921 in which some of the strongest Spanish garrisons in Morocco fell into the hands of the tribesmen and two Spanish armies were either annihilated or captured, stirred national and political unrest with uprisings in Madrid and other Spanish cities. In the Moroc-



MODERN SPAIN. (1) Seville. (2) King Alfonso (at left with sword). The caisson contains the remains of The Cid [See Page 1655] in a civic-religious ceremony. (3) Making mats and baskets of esparto grass. (4) Imposing Visagra Gate at Toledo. (5) Street of Commerce, Toledo. (6) Guard mount before Royal Palace, Madrid.

can crises a dozen or more Cabinets fell and a new ministry was formed. Its first efforts in settling the African question gave meager promise of success, and the call of the government for new levies of taxes and troops was vigorously opposed.

In the campaign which followed there was a demand for a thorough investigation of the failures. Heretofore intrigues at Madrid had prevented the discovery and punishment of those directly responsible for the disasters, and in bringing the matter into the limelight, the public was given its first actual insight into real conditions in Morocco, for no Ministry had ever given an accounting of the cost of war—in human life as well as money.

The investigation also revealed constant strife between the whole military fabric and the civil government, headed by premiers controlled by various political parties. The revolutionists had their way, and King Alfonso joined the ranks of other figurehead kings of Europe to-day.

The Spanish *coup d'etat* culminated in the setting up of a military directorate representing every military district in Spain, with General Rivera at its head.

It was directed against an inefficient and incompetent Ministry forced upon the people and their King.

Like Mussolini, General Rivera declared that the new government would ruthlessly suppress communism and anarchy. In issuing his decree which placed him at the head of the government, the new dictator said:

"We are going to dissolve Parliament, not in order to govern without it, but to convoke another and better Cortes which will represent the people's will. If occasion arises, we will not be opposed to giving the new chamber the character of a 'constituent Cortes'. If we are forced to deviate from the Constitution, we will demand a new Parliament and make another and better Constitution.

"We are going to organize a sort of national militia like the present Fascist organizations in Italy."

For about thirty years some twenty-five Spanish families, political adventur-

ers of the worst type, have arrogated to themselves the task of directing the destinies of the country. One editor thus sums up the possibilities which may be accomplished by the new regime: "If the present insurrection should help gradually to bring peace in Morocco, and should lead to fiscal readjustment, honesty in the centralized bureaucratic government at Madrid, proper encouragement of agriculture, irrigation and road-building, and rational legislation covering industrial relations, most Spaniards would have reason to look back upon it as a beneficial turning-point."

Supreme Court. How supreme may the Supreme Court be under the law of its establishment? That question has probably been asked more times in the last three years than in all the other years of the Court's history. The question is based upon the contention of critics that the nation's highest judicial body has lately tended to exceed its authority, chiefly in setting aside legislation which, in the opinion of the objectors, seemed sound and needed.

But opinion favorable to the Court is voiced by a large and influential element in the Government. And the non-professional supporters of the Court are still more numerous, though somewhat less influential.

It is held by those who disapprove many recent acts of the Court that it exceeds its authority in ruling either that an act of Congress is constitutional or the reverse. Under a literal interpretation of the Constitution, the contention is sound, because only judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court. And since this is true, say the critics, the Court should confine its activities to the interpretation of the laws as enacted.

There is, however, much to be said on the other side. Supporters of the Supreme Court's right to overturn legislation, hold that laws which are sound in one age may be found unsound in another. Furthermore, they argue, not all the laws made are good laws. It is conceivable that Congress might err grievously, injuring a state or the nation. There are well intentioned legislators

SUPREME COURT

whose unfamiliarity with constitutional law or economic principles sometimes causes them to sponsor a bill which, after it has become a law, is found to have an effect other than the one intended.

The Court's defenders insist that, without some effective check, Congress would often legislate unwisely. The Supreme Court is the only possible check, as Congress has the power to pass laws over the President's veto.

The Supreme Court recently declared unconstitutional the Minimum Wage Law for women in the District of Columbia, and the National Child Labor Law. The first was set aside because it was said to infringe upon the right of contract insured by the Constitution, the second for the reason that it was said to infringe upon authority delegated to the states. Several of the states have enacted laws regulating the hours and conditions of labor for women and children, and all will no doubt do so in time. The passage of these two laws was an instance of unnecessary rather than unwise legislation.

Regarding one of the laws of which an issue was made—the Child Labor Law—a general change of opinion has been observed. It is now believed that such a law could not be enacted without conflicting with state rights. It is therefore proposed to embody it into the Constitution as an amendment.

The opponents of the Court are more active than are the defenders. The reason for this is that the opponents have a case to prove, while the contentions of the defenders are proved in the sense that the past actions of the Court are to their liking.

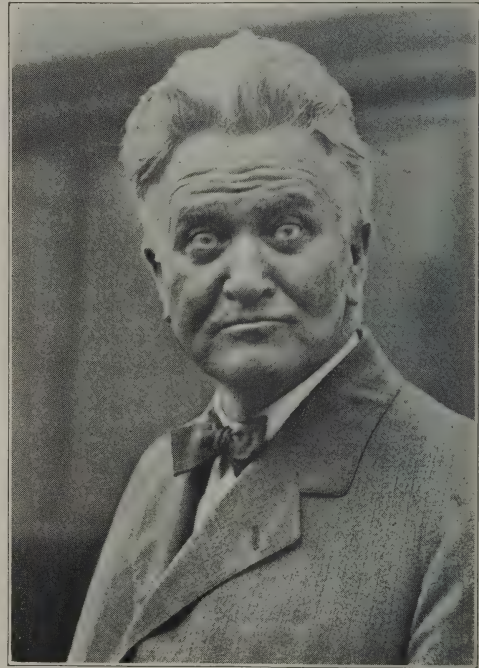
One of the conspicuous critics of the Supreme Court is Senator Robert M. La Follette. He has denounced the tribunal before a convention of the American Federation of Labor and before other organizations as an institution worthy in personnel and as it exercises its proper authority, but lately become autocratic and therefore unworthy the support of the American people.

Senator La Follette has proposed, as a means of escaping what he considers

SUPREME COURT

the tyranny of the Court, that Congress be given power to set aside decisions that veto legislation. He has suggested a two-thirds vote of the legislature as the means. In support of the Supreme Court, scholarly and eloquent treatises have been written by Ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Among the legislative acts declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court which especially aroused the Court's critics was the minimum wage law in the District of Columbia. This law created a Minimum Wage Board in the District



Senator La Follette.

of Columbia, with power to determine standards of minimum wages for women and minors, adequate to "supply the necessary cost of living" and "maintain women workers in good health and to protect their morals," and with power to enforce such standards. Five of the eight judges held that it conflicted with the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall "be



THE SUPREME COURT OF UNITED STATES.

Seated, left to right: Justice Van Devanter, Justice McKenna, Chief Justice Taft, Justice Holmes and Justice McReynolds.
Standing, left to right: Justice Butler, Justice Brandeis, Justice Sutherland, Justice Sanford.

deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." The Minimum Wage Law was held to infringe upon the right to contract.

Investigation had shown that the actual cost of the necessities of life in the District, was \$16.50 a week, and that of 600 women interviewed, more than half earned less than that amount. Restaurant and hospital employes were the poorest paid. State laws providing minimum wages had been upheld on several occasions: In 1898, a law enacting an 8-hour day for miners; in 1908, an Oregon law prohibiting the employing of a workman more than 10 hours a day in "any mechanical establishment, factory, or laundry"; in 1914, a similar Massachusetts statute; in 1915, a California law enacting an 8-hour day for women. In 1917, by an equally divided court, the Supreme Court upheld an Oregon law very like the District of Columbia law now declared unconstitutional. Thus a change of one vote, due to a change of personnel in the court, may change the decision of the Supreme Court. It is questioned whether the vote of any one man should be allowed to nullify the clearly expressed wish of the majority as indicated by the vote of Congressional or state legislators and the signature of the President of the United States.

The theoretical freedom of contract assumed to be guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment has been frequently impaired; in statutes fixing railway rates; in laws regulating wages to be paid for public work; in laws prescribing the time, character, and methods for payment of wages, and in statutes fixing the hours of labor.

The majority opinion was written by Justice Sutherland and if correct would

apparently prevent Congress and all state legislatures from enacting legislation tending to fix a living wage and suitable hours of labor. The complexity of the question is illustrated by the dissenting opinion of Justice Holmes who observes: "pretty much all law consists in forbidding men to do some things they want to do, and contract is no more exempt from law than other acts."

"I confess," says the Justice, "that I do not understand the principle on which the power to fix a minimum for the wage of women can be denied by those who admit the power to fix a maximum for their hours of work. I perceive no difference in the kind or degree of interference with liberty, which is the only matter with which we have any concern between one case and the other."

Chief Justice Taft also wrote a strong dissenting opinion.

If the court is to be continued in its present supremacy, its critics ask, should not a decision be based on a two-thirds vote, instead of, as now a scant majority?

Justices are selected for upright character, knowledge of law, and judicial mind. But all persons are human beings, it is argued, and even the most judicial may have prejudices and mistaken views. Might a President in making an appointment be swayed unconsciously by expediency or politics? Might the justices themselves in interpreting the constitutionality of a law, without aiming to defeat justice, be influenced by association, by personal bias, or long-standing opinions which do not agree with the facts presented?

The United States is said to be virtually the only country in the world in which the judicial body is superior to the legislative.

Tagore, Rabindra Nath, or Rabin-dranath. The most representative poet, philosopher, and nationalist of India, was born in Bengal, May 6, 1861.

Although he has been famous in India for 35 years, he was little known in America. In 1913, he received the Nobel prize for idealistic literature, which brought him to international attention. Among his works are poems, plays, philosophy and educational and governmental discussions.

The family was comparatively wealthy and the poet's early life was one of ease. But as a boy he could look down from the porches of his large home on the miserable huts in which the poor lived, and he wanted to help them. He decided that a liberal education full of freedom and love, developing the intellectual, moral, and spiritual natures would cure India's evils.

In 1902, he opened a boys' school, Santnikatan, at Bolpur, in a vast plain about 90 miles from Calcutta. He wanted to get away from walls which he says crush buoyancy. All his life he had had to live as though there were no trees, and he wanted to see the boys grow with the plants, to banish luxury and live simply. He wanted this school to be a home for the spirit of India.

Tagore's book *Nationalism*, is an indictment of British rule in India, which he says has given India law and order, but no freedom of development. The Indian problem he believes to be social, not political.

Tangier. Before the World War, Germany and Austria had a plan for converting Tangier into a modern port. The war put an end to their aspirations and at the same time laid the basis for the three cornered controversy caused by the port since peace was declared.

As a territory, Tangier is of little importance. The strip of land behind the port is nowhere more than ten miles wide, and the soil is only moderately productive. But the port and the fortress of Gibraltar command the entrance to the Mediterranean, and therefore have an influence disproportionate to size.

Following the close of the war Tangier

was made a kind of open door and was in a sense neutralized. Spain, France and Great Britain shared in the control of the territory and the port, though the nominal ruler was a native Sultan.

When the Middle European improvement plan, which the Allies inherited from Germany, is realized, the port will be rail head for a large area in North Africa and an important port of issue. Knowledge of this fact has given rise to a sharp struggle for control.

The three governments directly involved admit the sovereignty of the Sultan, but differ as to how it shall be exercised. France insists that he shall rule directly. Spain says that he should be subordinated to the Spanish viceroy. The British plan is that he shall function through an international commission. Representatives of the three countries quarrel among themselves and with the Sultan, and chaos is the result.

Now the situation has been further complicated by the American demand that the open door policy be reinstituted at Tangier in order that the United States may establish marine coaling and oiling bases. The State Department has notified the governments of Spain, France and Great Britain that the American government will accept no proposal for the future control of Tangier that would not permit the establishment of these bases.

Whether these bases are to be privately or governmentally controlled has not been specified, but the State Department is supporting the Standard Oil Company in demanding their establishment. These would be not only the first American stations in European waters, but would also be eminently strategic. Decisions of the diplomatic corps at Tangier must be unanimous before they can become effective, and to the end of September no unanimous decision favorable to the American demand had been taken. [See also Page 2823.]

Thornton, Sir Harry (1871-). American-born knight of British industry and one of the world's chief railroad men. He was born at Logansport, Ind. As a boy he had ecclesiastical aspirations before he left to attend St. Paul's School at

TOWNER

Concord, N. H. In 1894 he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and his acquaintance with James A. McCrea, son of the President of the Pennsylvania lines, radically changed his views as to his life's work.

Young Thornton began his career as a draughtsman in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Southwest System. In 1901 he was made superintendent of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, and was transferred a year later to the Erie & Ashtabula division. In 1911 he became identified with the Long Island system as its assistant superintendent. The improvements in all branches of the road soon won him promotion to the superintendency and such general recognition that when Lord Hamilton, Chairman of the Board of Directors of England's Great Eastern Railway, came to the United States in 1914 in search of an executive to direct that railroad, Henry Thornton, of New York City, was the man selected. In 1916 he became a British subject, and in 1918 he was knighted by King George.

His activities in the war won him high praise in Britain. He was named Deputy Director of Inland Water Transport and Deputy General of Movements and Railways; was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel, then Colonel, and later Brigadier General. In 1916 the entire problem of transportation of the British Army in France was placed in his hands. In this capacity, as England's Inspector General he saw active service east of the Argonne and north of Verdun. His latest promotion was to the Presidency of the Canadian National Railways, in which capacity he is not only executive of the Canadian National Railway's 22,375 miles of trackage, but also of its 66 passenger and freight sea-going vessels of 400,000 tonnage.

Towner, Horace Mann (1855-). Governor of Porto Rico, appointed in 1923 by President Harding. He began his administration by directing his efforts particularly to the expansion of educational facilities and the development of

TWELVE-HOUR DAY

vocational training. He is confirmed in the belief that this insular territory should ultimately become one of the states of the United States, and is urging the Island to go steadily forward with that object in view.

Governor Towner was born at Belvidere, Ill. He was a student of the University of Chicago and Union College of Law, Chicago. He received his LL.B. at the State University of Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and practiced at Corning, Ia., until 1890, when he was elected judge of the third judicial district, Ia., in which capacity he served for two years. He was a member of the 62d to 67th Congresses, 8th Iowa District, and was a lecturer on constitutional law at the State University of Iowa.

Twelve-Hour Day. Long agitation for an eight-hour day in the steel industry brought results when the first eight-hour shift took their places August 13, 1923, in the Gary, Indiana, shops of the United States Steel Corporation.

Under the twelve-hour day, men had worked in all too frequent emergencies, thirty-six to forty-eight hours at a stretch without rest or sleep; worked regularly twelve hours a day, seven days a week; many never had an opportunity to go to church, never had a holiday, seldom or never saw their children by daylight. Foreigners who came here because they looked forward to a better opportunity for themselves and their families, had no opportunity to learn American ways or language, or the duties of American citizens. Receiving their impressions of the country under such conditions they became the easy prey of unscrupulous agitators. A system which placed profits and machinery above the rights of human beings and led to conditions such as these was declared intolerable in America in time of peace.

The long battle waged by the Federation of Labor, the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America and public opinion, was brought to a focus by President Harding's repeated demands on the leaders of the industry.

Wales, Prince of. Traveling as Lord Renfrew, the Prince of Wales reached Canada in September, 1923. He came as a Canadian property owner and taxpayer to spend a month's vacation on his ranch in western Alberta. This popular Prince of the ready smile and democratic ways, was in France during the war, and recently made a trip around the world, as an "ambassador of good will." As the future ruler of one of the great powers, he has been in the public eye all his life.

He asked, and his father asked for

with a country so mighty and wonderful, Canadians should develop a national individuality which would distinguish them anywhere.

Wharton, Edith (1862-). American writer of admirable technique whose careful pictures of contemporary American social life place her at the head of the list of present-day American novelists.

She was born in New York City and is a definite part of the brilliant social world, of which she writes so truly and deftly. Of distinguished ancestry, she



Canadian Home of Prince of Wales.

him, that he be allowed to rest during his stay in Canada. For these reasons, he traveled as Lord Renfrew and no social or governmental affairs were arranged in his honor.

Lord Renfrew is the owner of E P Ranch, near Pekisko, Alberta, where he breeds Clydesdales and Herefords. The property consists of 6,000 acres in the foothills and is managed by Professor Carlyle, a West Canadian live stock expert. The young Prince believes that

was educated by private tutors, and from early youth has traveled much in Europe, where she now spends much of her time. During the war she was active in aiding the Allies, and is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, and of Leopold of Belgium.

Mrs. Wharton is a technician of rare gifts. She was a friend of Henry James, from whom much of her talent seems to have sprung. Her first work, *The Greater Inclination*, was published in

WHEAT

1899. Since then many novels and descriptive works have appeared, including: *Ethan Frome*, *The Fruit of the Tree*, *The House of Mirth*, *Motor-Flight Through France*, *Tales of Men and Ghosts*, *Fighting France*, *The Marne*, *In Morocco*, *The Age of Innocence*, *The Glimpes of the Moon* and *A Son at the Front*.

Wheat. The low price of agricultural products in 1922-23, particularly wheat, which fell below a dollar in the summer of 1923, stirred a bitter controversy in which the farming interests clamored loudly for help from the government. Important economic principles are involved in the problems thus thrust upon the American people and especially upon the government. Many conflicting opinions and statements have been heard as to the reality of the farmers' grievances and troubles. The calm student seeking to understand the situation is sorely perplexed by the heated debate.

An important economic and political question is raised by the demands of the wheat growers for government financial aid in stabilizing the price of wheat. Wheat farmers demand that the government guarantee them a price for their wheat that will insure them a fair profit. It must be remembered that the farmers are no longer unorganized individuals without power to make

officials and members of Congress over the clamorings of the farmer.

The demand for government guarantee of wheat prices is opposed by the financial and business interests of the country on the ground that it would be a dangerous attempt to set aside natural economic law; that the government has no more right to guarantee the wheat industry against loss than it has any other industry; that the natural working of economic law would tend to stabilize wheat prices in a healthy way by reducing the wheat yield through the abandonment of wheat growing by those who are now unable to make it pay.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that that wheat in 1923 ranged in price much below the prices of 1922. During the last week of August, 1923, the range for September delivery was from \$1.00 to \$1.03. The range for the same time a year previous was .99½ to \$1.03¾. For December delivery the range was from \$1.00¾ to \$1.05½ in 1922 to \$1.04½ to \$1.07½ in 1923. All other grains were higher in 1923 than in 1922.

OVERPRODUCTION. There has been a greater increase in the production of wheat in recent years than in any other farm product, as is shown by the following table:

AREA OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Commodity	Acres 1909-13	Acres 1914-18	Acres 1919	Acres 1920	Acres 1921	Acres 1922
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wheat	47,097	54,119	75,694	61,143	63,696	61,230
Oats	37,357	41,773	40,359	42,491	45,495	40,693
Rye	2,236	3,918	6,307	4,409	4,528	6,210
Barley	7,620	8,229	6,720	7,600	7,414	7,390
Corn	104,229	107,225	97,170	101,699	103,740	102,428
Total five cereals	198,539	215,264	226,250	217,342	224,973	217,951
Tobacco	1,223	1,434	1,951	1,960	1,427	1,725
Cotton	34,152	34,616	33,566	35,878	30,509	33,742

their wishes or complaints heard at the national capital. The agricultural industry is now well organized, with intelligent leadership at Washington. They can and do exert great influence on national legislation. Thus we understand the anxiety of government

Although rye is not one of the leading crops, its increased production has been of special importance because it has been freely taken by the foreign markets that also take our wheat, to some extent serving the same demand.

The increase in wheat and rye acre-

WHEAT

WHEAT

age was stimulated of course by the disappearance of Russia as a competitor in Western Europe and the high prices resulting from this fact, and from the general influence of the war. The same inducement has caused an increase of wheat acreage and production in other countries, notably Canada, which alone has increased its production enough to more than cover the pre-war exports of Russia. The average annual combined exports of wheat from Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia for the three years 1911-13 were 184,790,000 bushels; the average production of wheat in Canada for the five years 1909-13 was 197,113,000, while in 1923 the Canadian production is estimated at 500,000,000 bushels, or an average of 25 bushels per acre. This is one factor in the price of wheat, for the customs tariff, while effective in keeping Canadian wheat out of our markets, does not prevent the Canadian yield from affecting our markets.

In connection with the Canadian competition the fact may well be recognized that that country has the available land with which to make much larger additions to its wheat acreage, and is offering every possible encouragement to settlers. With cheap lands and low taxes on them Canada is a hard competitor in wheat-growing.

EUROPEAN INFLUENCE.—Another unfavorable factor at the present time is the probability of exports from Russia. It is said that something like 200,000 tons of rye and barley have been exported from Russia from the 1922 crop, and the German government confirmed a report that the Soviet government entered into an agreement with it to deliver 400,000 tons of grain before November 1, 1923. A metric ton is approximately 37 bushels, and 400,000 tons would be about 15,000,000 bushels, not in itself a very large figure in export business, but enough to cause some disturbance when accompanied by a statement of the Soviet government that it will have 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 tons available for export from this year's crop.

Although more grain will be produced in Europe than last year, Mr. Dennis, agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Berlin, does not think the dependence of Western Europe upon North America will be much less than last year.

The countries of western Europe before the war were accustomed to import about 600,000,000 bushels of wheat per year, which according to Mr. Dennis is about the quantity they have imported in the crop year just ended. The production of the principal exporting countries now supplying this demand, averaged for five years, 1909-13 and actual for 1922, have been as follows:

	Ave. 1909-13	1922
Algeria	33,071,000	18,233,000
Argentina	157,347,000	215,320,000
Australia	84,943,000	105,000,000
Canada	197,119,000	400,000,000
India	349,919,000	366,352,000
United States ...	690,109,000	856,211,000
	<hr/> 1,512,507,000	<hr/> 1,961,116,000
Increase		448,609,000

A comparison of these figures with those for the pre-war exports of Russia and southeastern Europe will show that the loss of the latter has been much more than made good by the increase of available supplies.

SPECULATION. The effect on wheat prices of governmental hostility to speculation is thus discussed by the monthly review of the National City Bank, of New York:

"Each year since 1920 the outlook for wheat at harvest time has been a highly speculative one, complicated by uncertainties as to the needs and purchasing abilities of the importing countries, not to speak of the usual uncertainties about available supplies in the exporting countries. In 1920 dealers lost heavily in handling the wheat crop, and on the whole there has been no money made in carrying wheat from one harvest to another since then. This is one reason why speculative interest was small in 1923. Another explanation, as we have heretofore indicated, has been the antagonism to future

trading manifested by Congress, under the influence of the farmers' bloc. The Capper-Tincher Act and the regulations formulated under it, providing for official supervision of speculative operations, has had the effect of diminishing speculation, and speculation is necessary to sustain the market when wheat is moving heavily. It is clearly an act of speculation to buy wheat in July to be carried until the following spring months, at the hazard of all the influences that may affect the market in the meantime. There are risks enough in the undertaking without the risk of disturbing action by supervising officials. The presumption is that the supervision is for the purpose of regulation, and any act of regulation, no matter at whom directed, would certainly affect the market."

On the subject of political remedies, the National City Bank says:

"When the wheat situation is calmly surveyed it is seen to offer slender basis for a political campaign. It is not a situation that can be improved by political resolutions or by legislation. The farmers are quite able to understand the necessity for adjusting their crops to suit the consumption demand, and to appreciate the folly of depending upon any other demand. Prices constitute the natural and only effective influence for regulating production and directing industry into the activities where it is most needed. If the government should undertake to pay \$1.75 per bushel for wheat, as proposed in the bill introduced in the last Congress, the wheat-acreage instead of being reduced would be increased, exports of wheat from this country would soon cease and the government would have to pile up wheat in its warehouses until everybody saw the folly of the policy.

"The proposal of the American Farm Bureau Federation to withhold 200,000,000 bushels of wheat from market by means of loans negotiated through the new Intermediate Banks or other banks, has two merits as compared with the proposal for government purchase, i. e., it does not contemplate direct aid from

the public treasury and it includes a plan for curtailing production. Any plan for regulating prices must of necessity include a plan for regulating production, for the natural law of supply and demand rules over all other laws in the domain of prices. If it is possible to control supply, it is possible to work in harmony with the law of supply and demand." The Farm Bureau Federation has a large membership, and since the farmers who are to supply the wheat pledged for the loans will retain ownership and receive advances only partially covering its value, they all will be interested in curtailing wheat production next year. The co-operation of these farmers therefore seems to be assured. The question remains, whether their co-operation is sufficient to make the plan a success. The object is to raise the price, and the higher the price is raised the greater will be the temptation for all other farmers, not alone in this country but in all wheat-growing countries, to sow more wheat. As appears above, other countries have had a large part in creating the wheat surplus, Canada particularly, and Canada may easily increase her acreage in wheat. Furthermore, prices of other agricultural products are low, and if the price of wheat is advanced there may be temptation to farmers everywhere to reduce the acreage in other crops in order to grow wheat. If the price of wheat is relatively low, it is reasonably certain that the acreage in wheat will be reduced, but if the price is made relatively high the acreage very likely will not be reduced, and in that case the farmers who borrow money to hold their wheat may be disappointed. The outcome evidently will depend to some extent upon how high the price is raised.

"Of course, if the wheat production of this country were reduced to the point where importations would be required, the protective tariff of 30 cents per bushel would become effective on the price, but it probably would become effective also on the voters of the non-wheat-producing states, with the result that it would come off after the next election. Our tariff policies have not been

WHEAT

free from inconsistencies in the past, but we have never yet gone so far as to combine a protective duty with an artificial restriction of home production. The argument for a protective tariff is that it promotes the general welfare by developing home industry and increasing production."

Cost of production report on a survey of wheat production in North Dakota in 1923 has been issued by the Farm Management Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College, compiled by Rex E. Willard, Farm Economist. One hundred and twenty-two records were secured by county agents in Pembina, Grand Forks, Richland, Barnes, Kidder, Wills, Ramsay, Ward, Williams and Grant counties. The records were obtained between August 1 and 8, 1923. The counties are in different sections of the state. The average cost of producing wheat on the 122 farms is reported as follows:

	State average
Man labor (including board)	\$1.51
Horse labor	1.21
Seed	1.48
Manure	0.47
Twine	0.22
Threshing	1.31
Tractor	0.43
Automobile	0.19
Machinery	0.84
Miscellaneous	0.99
Management	0.52
Use of land	3.06
Total	\$12.23
Yield per acre (bushels)	8.2
Cost per bushel	1.49

It is apparent that the dominant factor in this statement is yield per acre, which is a highly variable factor with different farmers. The cost of producing a crop of wheat is practically the same up to the harvest, and nearly the same up to threshing, whether the yield turns out to be 8 bushels to the acre or 20. The report discusses yield per acre as follows:

"Yield per acre is the biggest factor that determines the cost per bushel. While the cost of producing a small crop is less per acre than of a large crop, the reduction in cost is nothing like as great as the yield. The following figures show approximately the average costs per acre

WHEAT

and per bushel for yields ranging from 2.5 to 19 bushels per acre.

Yield per acre	Cost per acre	Cost per bu.
2.5	\$ 8.33	\$3.33
7.0	11.46	1.64
10.0	12.52	1.25
13.0	14.12	1.09
19.0	16.96	.89

"It is therefore seen, that even with an excellent crop of 19 bushels per acre a farmer can scarcely hope to make a profit at present prices. There are many individual farmers, however, who are able to reduce this acre cost so that in many cases, where good yields are being made, a profit will be secured in 1923."

It will be noted that if the farmer obtains a return that covers cost according to the calculation, he receives compensation for his labor and investment, although no profit.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SHOWING. The lesson that stands out clearly in these figures is that the farmers of North Dakota cannot afford to grow wheat with a yield of only 8.2 bushels per acre, at any price likely to rule in world markets. It is true that 8.2 per bushel is below the average yield in North Dakota, and it is particularly unfortunate for one locality to have a low yield when the world production is high and prices are low.

At a total of 400,000,000 bushels of wheat grown in Canada in a year, the yield is about 17 bushels to the acre, and it was approximately that last year.

While the average yield in North Dakota this year is only 8.2 bushels, of course many farmers had more than that, but the yield is likely to average lower there than in Canada, because the lands have been growing wheat longer. It is the history of all wheat-growing regions that one-crop production rapidly takes from the soil the constituents required, unless fertilizers are used. This is a condition of which the farmers must take account. They cannot hope to compete with rivals who have them at such a disadvantage and who may greatly increase the acreage in production.

The demand for government aid in protecting the wheat raiser against loss

is confined almost entirely to the agriculturists and no political economist of standing has supported this suggestion. Even the farmers themselves do not appear united on the idea. And some conspicuous agricultural authorities go so far as to question whether the farmers as a whole are really in the financial distress one would imagine from their complaints. David Friday, professor of economics at the New School of Social Research, New York City, in an extensive review of agricultural history, published in the summer of 1923 takes a decidedly optimistic view of the present agricultural situation and its future.

Some economists, however, have expressed a desire to have a government or a non-government agency undertake price stabilizing as an experiment. This view has been expressed thus:

"Probably a price of \$1.25 in the Chicago market and a corresponding price of more than a dollar on the farm would relieve the situation. It would give the wheat farmer an additional twenty-five cents a bushel for his output. He would not realize this gain on the entire 800,000,000 bushels which he will produce. About 90,000,000 bushels will be used for seed, and another 15,000,000 will be fed or lost, so that only a little over 700,000,000 bushels will be sold. This remaining 500,000,000 will be sold. Of this about 200,000,000 bushels will go abroad. The remaining 500,000,000 will be consumed in this country. Since the farmers constitute about thirty per cent of the population they will presumably eat 150,000,000 bushels of it themselves. The rest of us will buy the other 350,000,000 bushels.

"If wheat were stabilized at \$1.25 in the Chicago market it would put some \$90,000,000 in the farmer's pockets at the expense of the American consumers. It would probably not be possible to stabilize the price it would bring. In view of the world wheat supply and of Europe's depleted purchasing power, this surplus would in all likelihood have to be sold for twenty-five cents per bushel less than the stabilized price here proposed. This would involve a loss of fifty million dollars to someone in order to put an additional twenty-five cents per bushel less than the stabilized price here proposed. This would involve a loss of fifty million dollars to someone in order to put an additional twenty-five cents per bushel into the wheat-grower's pocket for some 550,000,000 bushels. If anyone could be found who would be willing to stand the immediate burden of the loss involved in the dumping operation, it would be possible to raise \$14,000,000, the amount which the farmer gets for the wheat which he does not sow, feed or consume.

"Yet it would be an interesting experiment to attempt the stabilization of wheat prices. And nothing short of an experiment will ever convince the great mass of our growers that it would not be a success. This is a rich country; it would probably not cost the government more than fifty million dollars to stabilize the price of this year's crop at \$1.25 in the Chicago market. An excess profits tax, if reenacted, at a flat rate of 20 per cent on profits in excess of eight per cent on capital would yield \$250,000,000. To a wheat-belt farmer the use of excess profits for the purpose of carrying out such an experiment is of all conceivable uses the most proper.

"If the government were to undertake this experiment it would have to buy 200,000,000 bushels of wheat at a cost of \$250,000,000. It would not store this and hold it indefinitely, for with our wheat acreage there is no need of storing wheat against lean years. It would sell upon foreign markets. The loss on the operation would be covered from public funds. Unquestionably this operation would break the price abroad, and would work hardship upon the wheat growers of Canada, Australia, and India. Our tariff on wheat would prevent the import of the grain. Incidentally, the lowered price in the European markets would have the effect of discouraging wheat acreage in other countries for next season."

World Court. An international court, the Permanent Court of International Justice, provided for in Article XIV of the Covenant of the League of Nations [which see]. The Court is a permanent body composed of judges representing the main forms of civilization and principal legal systems of the world.

Any nation, whether or not it is a member of the League, may bring a disagreement to the court to decide, if the other party to the dispute consents.

Members of the court are nominated by the Court of Arbitration and elected by a majority vote to both voting bodies of the League—the Assembly and the Council. Each national group nominates four judges, only two of whom shall be of its own nationality. Electors are to bear in mind that the court should be representative of the world's chief civilizations and legal systems. Members are elected for nine years.

The court is now composed of fifteen members—two from North America, one from South America, two from Asia, and ten from Europe. The nations represented are: Judges—United States, Cuba, Brazil, Japan, Great Britain, France,

WORLD COURT

Italy, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Denmark; deputy judges—Norway, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, and China; the registrar is from Sweden.

The Court meets at The Hague, at least once a year, June 15, whether or not there are cases to come before it. (It is noted that no cases came before the United States Supreme Court until its sixth session.)

Rent of the Court's headquarters, and salaries of its members are paid by the League, but the court is distinct from the League.

When a case is brought before the court, its members find the law which applies to the situation. The court decisions will form a permanent system of international laws which will serve as a guide on all questions.

There are no provisions for enforcing the decisions of the court except that in Article XIII of the League covenant, the members agree to "carry out in full good faith any award rendered," and not "resort to war with any member of the League which complies therewith." The weight of the moral force of the world is expected to be sufficient. There are no provisions for enforcing the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, but its decisions stand. The World Court was formally opened to all nations of the world in May, 1922. Among the questions which have come before it are:

The nomination of delegates to the International Labor Conference; whether the International Labor Conference was competent to deal with labor conditions among agriculture production; whether France had violated her treaty in compelling British subjects living in Tunis and Morocco to do military duty.

The protection of German minorities in Poland was referred to it by the Council of the League.

The Conference of Ambassadors referred to it the question of whether under existing treaty laws, the Kiel Canal must be kept open to vessels of all nations.

Although the United States is not a member of the League of Nations, representatives from the United States in the Court of Arbitration helped work out the

WORLD TRADE

plans, and one of our citizens, Judge John Bassett Moore, was selected as a member. We are entitled to the privileges of the court, but not being members of the League, we do not pay anything toward its support. The court needs the influence of our membership for the moral support it would give.

In February, 1923, just before Congress adjourned, the late President Harding sent a special message to the senate calling attention to the fact that this court had been set up at The Hague. Although our government is not a member of the League it is entitled to bring cases before this court. We can be members of the Court without being members of the League. As a nation which has long advocated peaceful settlement of differences, we should be members and active supporters of the Court.

This recommendation with reservations suggested by Secretary of State Hughes was laid before Congress just before the close of the session. Secretary Hughes offered four suggestions as safeguards to prevent the United States becoming involved in controversies into which it preferred not to be drawn:

1. Membership in the court does not require us to be members of League, nor to assume any of its obligations.
2. Not being members of the League we can not under present regulations participate in the election of the judges, or deputy judges, or the filling of vacancies. Some arrangement should be made so that we can take part equally with other nations in electing members of the Court.
3. We will pay our fair share of expenses as appropriated by Congress.
4. The statutes relating to the Court are not to be amended without the consent of the United States.

These reservations were made so that the work and powers of the court could not be changed to bring the United States into quarrels between European nations.

Congress adjourned without taking any action, leaving the question open to public discussion during the summer.

World Trade. That the United States is steadily gaining in its share of world international trade is shown by a

WORLD TRADE

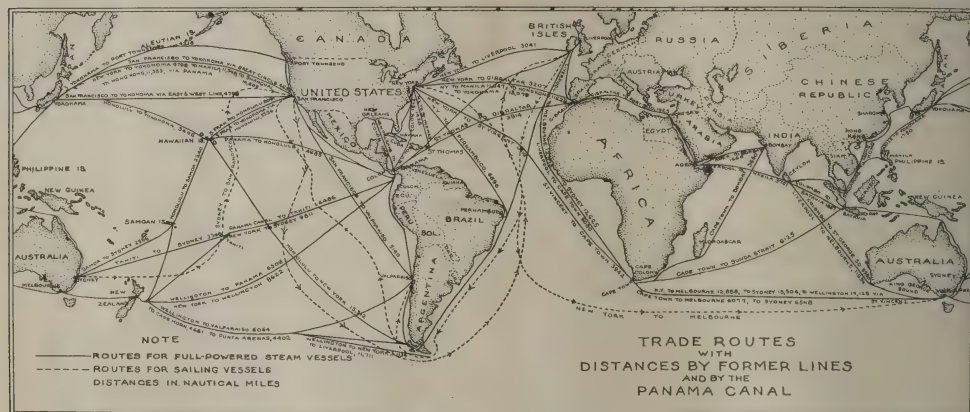
comparison of the 1922 figures with those of earlier years. In 1910 this country had 9.8 per cent of the world trade. Three years later it was 10.5 per cent. In 1916 it was 14 per cent; in 1920, 17.5 per cent, and in 1922 16.5 per cent.

World international trade in 1922 approximated \$45,000,000,000 against \$40,000,000,000 in 1921, \$65,000,000,000 in 1920, \$75,000,000,000 in the high record year 1919, and \$40,000,000,000 in the year preceding the war.

This estimate of the value of world international trade in 1922 is based upon returns from 33 principal commercial countries, transforming the currency valuations to United States dollars at the

was 21,000,000 tons in 1922 against 17½ million in 1921, though the exports show a slight decline. In Netherlands the tonnage of both imports and exports show an increase in 1922 compared with 1921, and this is also true in Czecho-Slovakia, Greece and certain other of the European countries.

Apparently, however, a considerable part of the 1922 increase in value of international trade is due to higher prices. Of the 75 articles included by the U. S. government in its monthly tabulation of import prices, about 60 per cent show higher prices in December than at the beginning of the year, while on the export side about 65 per cent of the 75 articles



annual average rate of exchange for 1922, 1921 and 1920, utilizing the normal par of exchange for 1913.

While higher prices are doubtless responsible for a considerable share of the increase in 1922, it is quite apparent that the quantity of merchandise moved is also greater than in 1921. In France, the quantity of merchandise imported in 1922 is stated at 51,000,000 metric tons against 40,000,000 in 1921, and of exports 22,000,000 tons in 1922 against 16,000,000 in 1921. In Belgium, the importation

show higher prices at the close of the year than at its beginning.

Another especially interesting development in the study of world trade in 1922 is found in the fact that the countries having excessively large paper circulation are falling back upon the gold unit in the statements of their 1922 trade. Germany is now stating her trade in gold marks, Russia in gold rubles, Austria in gold crowns, and Poland in gold Polish marks.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 118798021